MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME IV　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1918　　NUMBER 3

Contents

Editorial paragraphs 69

Special Articles

What the Tariff Commission is Doing ..... Hollington K. Tong 75

China's Diplomatic Status... Charles James Fox, Ph. D. 78

The Coming "United States of the World" ..... Tong Chen Lang 80

Need for Women Doctors and Nurses in China..... 82

News Summary of the Week..... 83

Men and Events 84

Women's Work..... 88

Far Eastern Press Opinion..... 90

Finance and Commerce

A Report on the Wheat Supply of China 94

Corruption in Japanese Business Circles..... 95

New Books and Publications

President Wilson's Policy ..... G. W. M. 103

ALTHOUGH it would require a wiser man than any serving on the staff of the REVIEW to state precisely what the situation in China is at the present time, it is still possible to set forth what it appears to be. At the end of last week it was just touch and go as to whether President Feng was to continue in office, and one of the leading papers in Peking actually printed an item stating that the President had sent in his resignation, at the same time explaining his reasons in a telegram to the provinces. It transpired later, however, that although it was true that the President had despatched a long telegram to the provinces it turned out that, gloomy as the wording of it was, the President, while contemplating the possibility of his stepping out of office, had not actually done so. He explained the situation in the following words: "Under ordinary circumstances I should relieve myself of my heavy responsibility and hand over charge of the administration to someone else, but the difficulty is that there is now no Parliament; and the Cabinet, which is an acting one, has no authority to take over charge of my office." Among other things mentioned by the President in the lengthy telegram to the provinces is that "national bankruptcy is imminent; in former days foreign loans were concluded for the administrative expenditure of the Central Government whenever the provinces were not remitting sufficient funds, but now the provincial remittances had ceased while the military expenditure has doubled." This stopping of funds from the Southern provinces is a most serious matter indeed for Peking, and the situation has been aggravated by the fact that the Military Government at Canton has taken over the Salt Administration of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, stating that its object is to prevent this revenue going to Peking or to General Lung Chi-kwang. The Military Government at Canton states that it will fulfill the international obligations of the Salt Revenue. The British Consul-General has protested to Dr. Wu Ting-fang against the Military Government's action.

REFERRING to the attitude of the South-western provinces President Feng in his telegram mentions that he is not as powerful as the late Yuan Shi-kai, who suppressed the revolution of seven provinces in a short space of time, but he could at least adopt a policy similar to his, although he had no desire to be a despot. While the President himself has not resigned, he mentioned in his telegram that the Minister of Finance might resign at any time. Since then the Premier, General Wang Shih-chen, has resigned (last Saturday), leaving the Capital immediately for Tientsin. Before his departure General Wang despatched letters to the President and General Tuan Chi-jui respectively, saying that although he was a

devoted lover of the Peiyang party, those ignorant of his real motives were always blaming him for being a pacifist. In his valedictory to the President, General Wang puts this question: "Even if under the present circumstances the Government decides to fight with the South-western provinces to the end, would the Peiyang party be united as a body?" The present indications are that General Tuan Chi-jui will resume the post of Premier, which he vacated some months ago in response to the pressure exerted by the South-western element on the score that his Cabinet was illegal. In the meantime, despite the fact that he has been out of office, General Tuan and his friends have continued to exert great influence at Peking. One of General Tuan's most faithful adherents is Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Fengtien (Mukden,) who during the past week or so has been gathering together detachments of his troops at Langfang, about half-way between Tientsin and Peking. The rumor gained currency at first that Chang's intention was to restore the monarchy, but it seems that he will, for the present, be satisfied with President Feng's promise that he will consider the question of restoring General Tuan to the office of Premier. In the meantime the Mukden troops are resting quietly at Langfang, and are not carrying out their previously declared intention of marching upon Peking. The Japanese Government was at first reported to have taken advantage of the situation to follow the precedent set by America some months back in "advising" China on the importance of preserving national unity and stopping internal disputes, but this has since been authoritatively denied. Incidentally, the commander of the Japanese garrison at Peking has entered a protest to the Chinese Government against the use of the Peking-Mukden Railway for the transport of troops by General Chang without the consent of the Powers, as this constituted an infringement of the treaty dealing with the railway line between the sea-coast and the Capital, it having been one of the features of the Protocol signed after the Boxer trouble of 1900 that the Powers were always to have a free line of communication for their troops up to Peking.

THERE is nothing so disordered in the condition of China that has not had its counterpart in history. The account given by Macaulay in his History of England of the disorders and factional intrigues that characterized the reign of the Stuarts, is of a darker hue than historians would record of the present condition of China. The State trials in the English Courts under the Stuarts were more cruel and barbarous than any court trial that ever took place in China; and there is Judge Jeffrey and the Bloody Circuit, which is still fresh in its infamy. The Star Chamber, the High Commission and other arbitrary tribunals at whose sessions men were murdered and property confiscated under the forms of law, surpassed in tyranny and disregard of justice any tribunal that ever pretended to be judicial in China. And yet the English people would not despair. They were sustained in their determination to throw off the government of tyrants by their instinctive love of fair play and the same justice for all. One of the usurping tyrants perished on the scaffold, another died discredited as a hyprocrite and liar, and a third was driven out of England to be a suppliant at the feet of a French King. Such were the end of the rulers who would have made the English people their slaves. And there are men in China who are to-day aspiring to the same arbitrary authority, but the people of China can and should compel them to stand out of the way and accept the lead only of men known to be the friends of Constitutional government. There is no reason why the people should despair of the Republic.

WHATEVER may be the faults of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and doubtless he has his share, there is no denying that through his efforts China received her first written Constitution, and it is no less true that it was his influence that created a public opinion in China which compelled the Manchu to vacate his throne at Peking. Had the Constitution which Sun Yat-sen and his associates entrusted at Nanking to the safety of Yuan Shih-kai been effectively operated there would be peace in China to-day, and she would have escaped the troubles encountered for the past several years. It was the attempts to destroy the workings of that Constitution in the interest of a would-be dictator which proved the beginning of the intriguing and corrupting agencies now busily at work all over China. No one hears of the Constitution, the provisional or any other, but faction is disorganizing all business, foreign and native, and the peacefully inclined citizen is compelled to look into the future of his country with gloomy forebodings. Can any one say: does any one believe that such a state of society would exist in conservative China if the government had been loyally administered under the Provisional Constitution, and can it for a moment be reasonably doubted that the illegal putting aside of the Constitution and wholly ignoring it as an instrument of government is the primary cause which has thrown China into political disorganization? Now the blame of it all rests upon those who unfortunately had the power, but not the right, to overwhelm their country. The question is, who did it, and the correct answer fixes the responsibility. There should also be an accountability. One of the bright rays of hope pointing towards quietude—temporary

at least—is that foreign organizations in China are exerting themselves to assist the Chinese towards a settlement. The American Association of China, the British China Association and the British, French, Italian and American Chambers of Commerce have all sent telegrams to their legations at Peking urging the necessity of laying a proposal for a compromise before the Central Government. The telegrams call attention to the bad effect the present chaos has on trade, both foreign and Chinese, and suggest that a peace conference be held in Shanghai attended by representatives of all factions. This idea of a conference at Shanghai is being supported by the leading Chinese merchants here. At best, however, any peace forced on China from the outside will be only of a temporary character. Foreign aid in crushing the Taiping Rebellion merely set back the progess of reform in China for half a century.

IT is the opinion of some political philosophers that a Republican form of government is unsuited for an uneducated people, and it is therefore argued that such a form of government would not prove beneficial to the Chinese. But under what form are the people of China to be educated? They have lived under the monarchical form for centuries, and according to the opponents of Republicanism they are not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the blessings of a Republic, but is it meant that there is never to be any enlightenment? Are the Chinese to continue under a monarchy and thus continue uneducated? It is only fair that a people who have so long lived in darkness, never having a page of knowledge unrolled to their eyes, should have the opportunity of a change with the view to their general improvement. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were far more backward in education than the Chinese ever were, and yet under American tutelage public schools have been established throughout the Islands, and the Filipinos have been taught how to have a government of their own and how to administer it. A Republic of China cannot possibly do any worse than a Monarchy has done, and there is every reason for giving it a trial and no reason for going back to a Monarchy. The Republic of the United States is an example as to how education can be fostered under such a form of government. Who doubts that the uneducated have been educated in that Republic?

AFTER the Republic of China has been recognized by the foreign governments it ought to appear clear to a wayfaring person that it is too late to plead that they were in a fog when they so acted. Such a plea belittles any government that would wish to avail itself of it, and would put it out of the International court. In so far as the American government is concerned it is believed that it had a clear head when it recognized China as a Republic, and that it will stand by the recognition until the people of China decide that they prefer a government of some other form. The American government would not have taken part in the European war had it not believed that the principle of representative government was in danger, and no one with ordinary sanity will expect it to plead that it was enshrouded in a fog when it accredited a Minister to the Republic of China. It shows an ignorance of English and American history to attempt to decry the Nanking Constitution, for its underlying principles are the same as those underlying the English and American Constitutions, and the maintenance of which both of these nations are to-day fighting for in Europe. The doctrine of passive obedience has no place in the moving politics of this world, and the sentiment which has centered the confidence of the people of England in their great democratic Chieftain is the same sentiment which drove the Stuarts out of England and the tories out of the United States. There may not appear another Prince of Orange or a George Washington, but the sentiment of liberal government will go on conquering.

THE Japanese government doubtless has had for some time under consideration the seriousness of the Russian situation, and when the proper moment comes it will be prepared to move in the interest of the general peace of Asia. There are a few who seem to have the impression that Japan has only to mobilize her army and march into Siberia and say to the Germans to get out of that country and Russia too, but it should be remembered that Siberia has a provisional government and to march into Siberia without a mutual understanding with that government would probably excite it to armed resistance. Naturally Japan does not want to in any way provoke the hostility of Siberia or Russia, and to avoid one or both will call into requisition the best Japanese diplomacy. The fact, however, stands out prominently that Japan cannot with safety remain quiet when she sees the German flag carried towards the Pacific Ocean, and she will hardly be accused as being the aggressor if she places her own flag in the pathway. And there is Russia, that may still freshly remember the Russo-Japanese war, and she may harbor a feeling of revenge. Thus far Japanese statesmen have shown no flurry about the situation, and what can be known of their resolve it is one of fully contained confidence in their capacity to successfully meet any danger threatening the business interest or the national safety of their country. Japan, her allied

friends and the United States will not fail to amicably adjust their respective views on this subject, and that when Japan does start it will be a start in full harmony with such views.

THE relations between Russia and the United States have been emphasized by more than one act of friendship, and in the following message to Russia, President Wilson interprets the feelings which go out from his own people to Russia in her present unfortunate condition. President Wilson has telegraphed to the American Consul in Moscow as follows:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment, when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and to substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia. Although the Government of the United States unhappily is not in a position to render direct effective aid, it would wish to render it. I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the Congress of Soviets, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in their attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and to become the master of their own life."

WITHIN the last few weeks several Chinese colleges have received inquiries from Japan for Chinese teachers to go to Japan to teach the Chinese language to the Germans who are now living in that country. Recently the Chinese managers of electric light and power stations in various parts of China received letters from certain Japanese firms engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery and devices to the effect that the Japanese companies are now manufacturing certain machines formerly made in Germany, but which the Japanese are now able to make "through the assistance of German technical experts now living in Japan." The American, British, French or other Allied firm in China that thinks that the Germans are not preparing to engage in trade again in China after the war is but following the ostrich tactics of hiding its head in the sand. In many ways Germans in China have an advantage, for they have no business to look after and are entirely at liberty to do all the "preparing" they desire. The average American business man, and this also applies to other nationalities as well, feels that, in the midst of shipping difficulties, fluctuating prices, embargoes, internal political troubles in China and other difficulties of carrying on business during the war, his time is fully occupied, and that he is doing well if he keeps his business going at all. The fallacy of this idea will be demonstrated after the war, when it is too late. In last week's issue of the REVIEW the suggestion was made that American organizations in China should now be actively studying, investigating and collecting materials of value to American business in China after the war. This material should not only be available for merchants in China, but also for American manufacturers at home, where a most woeful lack of information pertaining to China exists. This is no time for internal jealousies and dissensions. No divided house will be able to stand in the fierce competition that is certain to come in China after the war. Serious study and preparation now means stability and success after the war.

IN one of the recent reports issued by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, it was pointed out that the managers of the Foundation in America were thoroughly familiar with conditions in China, *because practically every member of the board had been in China* and had studied conditions at first hand. The rapidity and efficiency with which the activities of the organization are being carried out in China emphasizes the fact that the home office understands conditions and is able to act accordingly. American business firms interested in China should follow the example of the Rockefeller Foundation and investigate China at first hand. Whether it is a bank, an import house or a manufacturing company, full success cannot come in this field until there is complete knowledge and understanding in headquarters in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or wherever

MILLARD'S
REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

the head office is located. An American firm that has been selling or attempting to sell a petroleum product in China for several years wondered why it was being outsold by European and Japanese competitors. Finally, the manager came to China and investigated the field. He found that for years his promotion money sent to a Shanghai import house of non-American nationality had been worse than wasted. After the manager had spent four weeks in China he found that he knew more about the problems of marketing and advertising his product in China than his agent had learned in several years. The agent had simply been taking everything and doing nothing in return, except to handle a few orders that drifted in. Merchandising in China is no more difficult than in any other country, providing a proper study of the field is made. But that study and investigation must be made before success can come. Nothing is more discouraging to trade development in China or more prejudicial to friendly trade relations between foreign and Chinese merchants in China, than to have a carefully prepared plan or contract *turned down* in New York, simply because of lack of understanding in the home office of conditions in China on the firing line of business promotion.

A YOUNG man came out to China last year to take a position with a large firm engaged in trade in China. The young man was an only son, and it was his first trip away from home. He had spent his life in a small country town in America, where everybody goes to church every Sunday and where it is more or less difficult for a young man to "go wrong," even though he had the opportunity. On the boat to the Orient this young man met other young men who had been home on vacations, and these young men proceeded to initiate the new man into the proper and correct way of "getting on" in the Orient, especially in the large treaty ports. He was told, especially, that Shanghai was the most "wide open" town in the world; that everybody did things in Shanghai that were not considered right and proper in other parts of the world; that it was necessary to keep his system soaked in certain brews that are now illegal in America and elsewhere. The young man in question duly arrived in Shanghai, and under the leadership of these young men and others he was "initiated" in the proper manner. He went all the paces, saw all the sights and had all the thrills. Inside of six months he contracted typhoid fever and because of his bad physical condition, caused by his dissipations, he lasted but a week. There was a funeral and his parents were notified and thus ended his career. That is, it ended as far as Shanghai is concerned. We have no knowledge of the feelings of the parents back in that little American country town, but we do have some appreciation of the mother's feelings when she got word of the death of the son who had gone to foreign lands to "make his fortune." Instead of a fortune he got an early grave in a strange land. Perhaps it might have happened anyway, then again it might not. We do not intend to preach a sermon and could not if we wished—but we do believe that the managers of the large foreign firms that bring young men out to China have a responsibility—a moral responsibility—to see that their young men at least get the right start. Sound advice on the part of an "old hand" will often work wonders with a young man just starting out on his career. Furthermore it is the very best of good business.

A WOMAN missionary came to China several years ago and located at an outport far in the interior. Her salary was less than a thousand dollars a year, but, because of the low cost of living at the interior port, she was able to save a small amount of money each month. This she deposited in a foreign bank in one of the large treaty ports against the day when she could return to her old home in America and live with her family, with the satisfaction that comes from a life's work well done. Finally her little savings mounted up to a couple of thousand dollars and plans for the homeward trip were being looked forward to. Then she received in the mail a circular. The circular was well written and it was printed on good paper. It isn't necessary to tell what the circular was about, but it told her that it was foolish to leave her little savings in a bank that paid but four per cent interest, when she could, by availing herself of the wonderful opportunity covered by the circular, easily get from seven to ten per cent on her money. The bait worked and now, in place of the little nest egg in the reliable bank, she holds some highly engraved certificates of stock in an enterprise that looks good on paper, but which looks questionable to persons familiar with such enterprises. The man who sold her the stock said he would buy it back in case she ever desired to sell it. After several attempts, she now knows that he will not do it, for there is a different excuse every time. The trip back to the home land has been postponed indefinitely and in place of hope there is now despondency and the prospect of never going home. In America and Great Britain and most other countries, the governments prohibit the circulation through the mails of literature calculated to defraud. In America no newspaper containing an advertisement of a lottery or get-rich-quick enterprise may be circulated through the mail. The government considers that it is its business to protect its citizens from financial sharks and buccaneers. But in China there are no such laws, and every foreigner and every Chinese is a live prospect for every fake promotion

scheme that can be hatched and reproduced on good paper with highly attractive types and engravings. Since the names of missionaries, teachers, and Y. M. C. A. workers are printed in convenient directories, they usually constitute the first "sucker" list. Then the hong-books and directories come next. There is no calculating the amount of money that is lost every year by misguided persons in China who think that "four per cent and safety is too slow." In the absence of laws on the part of China, it should be the duty of every consular officer in China to keep his nationals informed of these fly-by-night promoters. Or better yet, every consular officer should have power to end these enterprises before their highly engraved certificates emerge from the printing press.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a leading editorial, frankly admits that the time is opportune for an economic boycott on Germany and insists that it be enforced firmly and efficiently. It is probable that no newspaper in the United States represents a stronger or more conservative business sentiment than the *Journal of Commerce*, and the following is the conclusion of its editorial on a German boycott:

> Whatever room for debate there may be for the responsibility of beginning the war, there can be no question that the ability to end it rests in the hands of the German people. It would be to underrate the trained intelligence, and to ignore the habit of regulated industry of that people, to assume that they do not realize the tremendous handicap on their economic recovery after the war of such a boycott as it is in the power of the Entente nations to enforce. There is sufficient evidence that there is nothing which the great financial, commercial and industrial interests of Germany dread quite so much. It may carry no terrors to the agrarian Junker hereditary military caste, because the value of their landed estates and agricultural produce might conceivably be enhanced by it. But it is primarily to demonstrate to the modern democratic Germany the absolute necessity for emancipating itself from the domination of this caste, that the value of the economic boycott, as a means of securing the peace of the world, consists.
>
> Briefly, Germany must be made to understand that as a preliminary to her readmission into the family of free peoples, sharing with each all the commercial advantages she is disposed to extend, she must join in a general reduction of armaments; she must sign the pact of a League of Nations to enforce the peaceful settlement of disputes; she must confess the failure of militarism by renouncing conquests. This is the thesis of the argument submitted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce for discussion at to-day's conference. The kernel of that argument is to be found in the statement that the business men of the United States know that should the war end leaving the present form of government in Germany, a large part of every dollar given to Germany in trade after the war would be used again by the Government to further imperial and military ends, just as the German prosperity of the past has been used in preparation for the present war. In short, the object aimed at is to make it clear that the United States could not afford to do anything which would advance Germany's commercial success so long as the military autocracy had the power to turn that business success into a weapon against them. Hence, if the German Government remains autocratic, self-preservation will force the business men of the rest of the world to discriminate against German business. The expediency of leaving nothing undone to lend all possible emphasis to such a reminder would seem to leave little room for division of opinion.

AUSTRIA-Hungary and Turkey are the weak spots in Germany's armor. And the *Washington Post* asks: Is it not high time that the Allies should turn Germany's methods against her? Turkey is divided against itself, the older Turks hating the Germans and standing ready to make peace with the Allies. The successes of the British in Mesopotamia and Palestine show what can be done to Germany by striking in a vulnerable spot. If a propaganda were begun and vigorously prosecuted in Turkey by American brains and American money, it is more than likely that the Mohammedan Empire could be wrested from German control. The way lies open via Smyrna and Beirut and Alexandretta. American schools and other institutions have made the Turks extremely friendly towards Americans. Even now the two nations are not at war, and there is abundant evidence to prove that Turkey would be very reluctant to fight America. Austria-Hungary is a rotten shell, awaiting the knock-out blow of civilization. The Hapsburg empire is a hang-over from the Middle Ages, as much out of place in this age as the Inquisition or an army of cross-bow men. For centuries the Slavic people of the Hapsburg dominion have been trying to gain their freedom. The Hungarians are under an iron heel. The vast powers of the Allies should be used so far as may be necessary to destroy the Hapsburg empire. This can be accomplished with ease as compared with the defeat of the Germans on the western front. By inspiring the oppressed races in Austria to rise in revolt, by giving them aid and comfort, by naval operations aimed at the annihilation of the Austrian fleet, by wholehearted and immediate aid to Italy in the shape of men and supplies, by circulating the truth in Austria by every possible method and by convincing Austrians of their fatal folly in tying themselves to the Hohenzollern chariot, the Allied Powers can disintegrate and shatter the Hapsburg empire from without and within. By propaganda, by the use of truth in striking fashion, operating on the brains of sorely tried and hungry people, the Allies can accomplish wonders in support of their military campaigns. Austria-Hungary could be transformed by revolution into a number of independent nations if the Allied Powers would use to the uttermost the propagandist energies that are inherent in truth and liberty.

What the Tariff Commission is Doing

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

SINCE the first meeting of the Tariff Revision Commission on January 5 at Shanghai, two months have passed, and nothing other than the adoption of the rules of procedure has been done by this distinguished international body, composed of forty-one tariff experts representing fifteen different nations of the world and working under direct control of their august ministers in Peking.

Another couple of months will be required to settle the preliminary questions of what should be the basis of a temporary tariff pending the completion of the revised schedule, and of when such tariff should become effective. Regarding these questions, delegates to the Commission, after some cursory discussion, have failed to come to a definite understanding. The matter has been referred to Peking in an effort to untie the deadlock.

Negotiations concerning the question of what year's or years' values of commodities should be used as basis for the revision of the old tariff are slowly but steadily proceeding between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Corps. It may take still another two months to bring them to a head. Yet another two months will probably be needed to decide the question of what kind of prices are to be used as a basis for calculation before the actual work of revision of the tariff commences. This is the belief of the man in the street, who bases his estimates upon the length of time that it took to adopt the rules of procedure. But Chinese officials in Peking and at Shanghai, with whom I have had the occasion to converse on the question, are more optimistic than this. Meanwhile, China is losing H. K. Taels 55,555 every day, and during the last three months has already lost H. K. Taels 4,999,950, or nearly four million gold dollars, assuming that the additional import duties for this year will be H. K. Taels 20,000,000 providing that China's request for a temporary increase had been promptly acceded to by the Powers.

There is no question as to the fairness for China to enjoy the benefit of an effective five per cent duty immediately after the agreement by the Powers to its revision, and even before the enforcement of the new schedule, as is pointed out by a high Chinese official in the Capital. Sympathizing with China's untold suffering from a nominal five per cent duty and desirous of helping her to procure more revenue in that direction, the Powers proposed to agree last Autumn to a revision of duties on foreign imports, as provided for in the treaties, but actually agreed to some time after China's entrance into the War on the side of the Allies. It was then understood that at once, or at least shortly after the first sitting of the Commission, China would enjoy the benefit of the promised temporary measure. The fact that she is not enjoying this benefit is responsible for the additional loss of revenue to the country. These H. K. Taels 4,999,950, which would have now been in China's treasury, have been thus irretrievably lost. They might have been profitably used for sending an expedition to Manchuria, guarding against the spread of German influence into the Far East, and thus materially helping our Allies as well as ourselves, which the Peking Government is only too willing, but financially unable for the present to do. They might have been used for other worthy purposes, such as the relief of flood refugees in Chihli and the prevention of similar disasters, but what a pity it is that this sum of money is now lost to China and to the Allies for good with no benefit to either!

Information on these preliminary questions that has been published in the press has been very meagre indeed. A short but significant paragraph appearing in the *Hsin Shun Pao* of Shanghai on March 7, however, indicates generally what has been accomplished by the Commission, and in particular why there has been a deadlock over the question of the temporary tariff. It reads:

> "Tseng Shu-chi, chief Chinese delegate, together with Li Ching-ming and L. A. Lyall, assistant chief delegates, have commenced to hold conferences with foreign delegates to the Commission. Although the rules of procedure have been adopted, views on Mr. Tseng's proposal of a temporary increase of duties pending the completion of the revised schedule, after prolonged discussions on the part of foreign delegates, are found conflicting. Up to the present, this matter has therefore not yet been disposed of, whilst the Chinese Government is thus unable to obtain the benefit of an effective five per cent tariff at once. It is learned that a certain country has especially been strenuously opposing the proposal of the Government. The chief Chinese delegate has finally been compelled to telegraph to Peking for instructions."

This, in brief, summarizes the total result of the work done by the Commission for the last two months, and also clearly shows that one nation, whose trade interests might at once be affected by the carrying out of the temporary measure more than any other nation, is doing its utmost to defeat the efforts of the Chinese Government for an increase of duties. As to which that "certain nation" is, it will be interesting speculation. Of this, however, I feel certain: neither Great Britain, America, France nor Russia is the nation in question.

The *Hsin Shun Pao*, which published the foregoing paragraph, is reported to be a Chinese

paper under British influence, and if that be the case, unpleasant reference cannot be ungratefully aimed at its patron. It would furthermore be impossible that the British Government, one of those governments enthusiastically supporting China's claim to a tariff revision last year, should now have raised objections to the reasonable sequence. The generosity of America and recognized fair-mindedness of her Peking representative, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, in such matters, is so well known that no Chinese would stop for a moment to query whether that "certain nation" is America. The scornful reference of the *Hsin Shun Pao*, in my opinion, cannot be intended either for chivalrous France, whose interests will in no way be affected by the proposed measure, as she is too busily engaged in her death and life struggle to have time to care about sending cargoes to China at present, nor is it for unfortunate Russia, which is being torn asunder by revolutions and counter-revolutions going on continuously within her own dominion, these dislocating all trade beyond hope of immediate reparation.

However, it matters very little which that "certain nation" is. But the view that the request of the Government for a temporary increase of duties, to be fair, should be granted by the Powers as early as possible, is held by all the Chinese and many impartial foreigners of the type of former British Minister to Peking, Sir Rutherford Alcock. It may be remembered—and will be gratefully remembered by the Chinese from generation to generation—that an unreasonable situation was sought to be brought about in 1867 when the British merchants at Hongkong and Hankow boldly suggested to the then British Minister a sweeping reduction of the tariff to one-half of the rates on the ground that the reduction might increase foreign trade for China and ultimately the Customs revenue. But on that occasion Sir Rutheford justly remarked in a circular to those merchants from his Legation in the Capital: "While the duty on tea in Great Britain is still 50 per cent, the ground (reciprocity being the reason advanced by British merchants) seems to be a very bad argument for a further reduction upon a duty of 5 per cent."

The prices of eighteen years were used as basis for the existing tariff. It is the common opinion that in the last two decades they have increased between seventy and eighty per cent. Such being the case, the Chinese Government, it is understood, is expecting a surcharge of over 80 per cent on the present rates to be temporarily collected. If this be not acceptable to the Powers, she desires the Commission to agree to the taxation of all goods listed in the existing schedule at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, in accordance with the precedent of the last Tariff Commission. Several Powers, notwithstanding their large trade interests in China, have already agreed to a temporary increase of fifty per cent on the present rates; but one other Power, however, is willing to increase only half of this, but China would not be satisfied with anything less than sixty per cent. A committee of seven delegates representing Belgium, China, France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States of America, elected from among the members, to consider and recommend the basis of the proposed tariff and the time when such tariff should become effective, it seems, cannot come to a unanimous decision on this simple but vexatious matter. Officials in Peking have been asked to assist in finding a a solution.

The question of a basis for tariff revision is being likewise thrashed out in the Capital. Diplomats have already plunged themselves into the tariff labyrinth in their attempt to answer the question of what years, in order to be fair to China and yet not unfair to their own countries, should be taken as basis for the calculation of prices. Before they have found the way out of the labyrinth, the Commission now sitting at Shanghai, though anxious it may be, cannot proceed with its work. The question is full of interest but is also complicated. When it is settled, however, more than half of the work of the Commission is accomplished.

Whether or not China will really benefit by the present tariff revision depends upon how this important question is answered. An investigation has recently been made by the Government of the values of, and duty collected on, a certain number of representative commodities. As a result of this investigation it has heen found that the average rate of duty collected in 1911 amounted to 4.02 per cent; 1912, 4 per cent; 1913, 3.98 per cent; 1914, 3.96 per cent; 1915, 3.60 per cent; 1916, 3.13 per cent; and the duty collected for the first nine months in 1917 amounted to only 2.89 per cent. All the time China is supposed to have been collecting a five per cent duty on imports. Whilst the percentage of duty actually collected has gradually declined from 1911 to 1917, the values of foreign commodities have increased by leaps and bounds. In other words, the more recent the years, the smaller the percentage of duty collected by the Maritime Customs has become. According to the treaty arrangement with the foreign Powers, China should obtain an effective five per cent import duty. The difference between what she collects and what she ought to collect is great, and the resultant loss to China of revenue during the last half century has been really enormous.

The present Commission has been called by the Powers to remedy this unprecedented fiscal loss to the Government. The vital question before the International body therefore is: What year's or years' values of goods be taken as a basis for the valuation of commodities in order

that China may in future obtain a really effective five per cent duty from all foreign imports listed in the schedule. But, if 1912 to 1914 values be used as the basis, the Government, it has been ascertained by the Customs officials, will collect only a 3.63 per cent duty on the actual value of goods. If the mean values of goods for the six years ending 1917 be taken as the basis, the Goverment will collect only a 4.04 per cent duty. This conclusively evinces that China will not be able to enjoy the benefit of an effective five per cent duty as agreed to by the Powers, even if combined values of pre-war years and war years be taken as the basis for the revision of the old tariff. According to experts, supposing that the mean values of goods for the three complete war years is taken as the basis, the revised tariff will still fall short of an effective five per cent. It is suggested that the only safe basis for the valuation of goods by the Commission is the values for 1917. Objection may be raised on the ground that the prices of last year were abnormally high on account of the Great War in Europe and that upon the return of peace they would considerably drop. It is, however, believed by those well versed on the topic of the fluctuation that the prices even after the war cannot fall below present levels. Even admitting the validity of the objection, can the Commission make a provision in the schedule reserving the right to revise it again after the war? Such a provision in the schedule for further revision, though unnecessary in a way, should be sufficient to remove all the uneasiness about what the morrow may bring.

High officials in Peking have repeatedly pointed out in interviews that unless the values of goods for 1917 be taken as the basis for the valuation of goods by the Commission, they could not see how China was going to obtain an effective five per cent duty. "Why should some of the Powers now try to prevent us from getting the benefit of a revised tariff, to which they had agreed?" queried they. In the same breath they answered their own question and stated: "After all, it is the Chinese people who are to pay for a higher tariff and not foreign merchants, who merely raise the prices of goods."

From foreign sources, it is learned that some Powers have been advocating the use of 1911, 1912 and 1913 as basis for tariff revision, summoning to their support the precedent established in the last tariff revision in 1902, which was based on the average values of 1897, 1898 and 1899. But, by the last revision, China in reality did not obtain an effective five per cent duty at all. At most she secured a four per cent duty soon after the revision, and even much less later on, because present-day values were not used as basis for the valuation of goods by the last Commission. There are still some other Powers which are more generous and fair-minded and which are willing to accept 1913, 1914 and 1915 values as the basis, but even such a basis, as above pointed out, will likewise fail to render the five per cent duty effective. Meanwhile negotiations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Corps are merrily going on, but there is no telling when their conclusion will be reached.

Even after the settlement of the problem of basis for tariff revision, one more question—the question of what prices should be used as a basis for calculation, which is none the less important—will have to be decided before the Commission can ever hope to sit down quietly, deal with figures and facts, and work out the principles that have hitherto been agreed upon. It involves the choice, acceptable to all the participating parties, of the following different kinds of prices of goods to be used as the basis: customs appraised prices, invoice values, export prices as published by foreign countries, import prices as published by the Chinese Government, and Shanghai market prices to which are added all profits and charges of importers. At last, there is the question of the classification of goods to be considered. It is reported to have already been brought up for discussion. Some nation desires to have articles of the kind classified according to their qualities and cost prices. Here are, for instance, ten hats to be sold at ten different prices, and the Commission is asked to provide separate and specific rates for their taxation.

Other difficulties for the speedy completion of the revised schedule and its early enforcement are too numerous to cite here. The Powers, to mention one, may not be able to agree amongst themselves on certain questions when their own interests come in conflict. That great potential nations like Belgium and Italy may endeavor through their delegates—and some are already endeavoring—to guard themselves against any measure which they think may prove injurious when their commerce does develop, by showing reluctance to agree too readily to it, is another one. But it is certainly no easy task to secure unanimous approval of any given proposal from experts who possess special ideas as to what an effective per cent duty should be, representing as they do fifteen different sovereignties. Finally, it takes time to secure the rectification of the convention which is to embody all the findings of the Commission. The power of rectifying such a convention is absolutely vested in the Senate in the case of the United States of America, and in Parliament in the case of Great Britain. The delegates to the Commission can only make recommendations to their own Government. No one will therefore be surprised if the Commission has to sit for one year before it actually begins its detailed work, which, however, is comparatively easier.

The proceedings of the Commission should have been given much more public attention if not in foreign countries but at least in China. They are not at present. For ports assigned for foreign trade either by treaties or by the Chinese government on its own initiative, are numbering over 100, stretching from the semi-tropical south to the arctic north, of all sizes in territory and with populations varying from 500 at Lungchintsun in Kirin and more than 900,000 in Canton: Foreign merchants may import goods into and export native produce from any of these 100 ports, on payment of a duty amounting only to what was five per cent on the average values of goods for 1897, 1898, and 1899 in the case of imports, and on the values for 1860 in the case of exports. The first tariff system regulating trade was created as early as in 1843 by the Treaty of Nanking, revised in 1902 and is being revised for the second time. In spite of the provision for a decennial revision in the treaties, it had only one revision in the last half century besides the present one, which has also been long over due. Then the revision of 1902, applied only to import duties, and since 1860 no revision has been made for the export tariff, which the present Commission will be unlikely to consider. In 1902 the main part of the tariff was changed from *ad valorem* to specific duties, adding another disadvantage to China. Although some 240 kinds of minor commodities are still subject to *ad valorem* duty, they may be changed to specific duty this time. China has thus suffered a new injustice. Experts are of opinion that the specific duty is chiefly accountable for the rigidity of the present tariff.

Chinese entertain no doubt that absolute fairness, that Anglo-Saxonian fairness, will be displayed to the fullest extent by all the foreign delegates dealing with the question, to whom it is quite evident that China's tariff is already too low. Compared with the duties in other countries to which Chinese goods have to be subject. Tea in England, for instance, is taxed at the rate of 50 per cent. Manufactured silk in America has to pay an average customs duty of between 35 and 60 per cent *ad valorem*. That is the reason why the Customs in France in the year of 1914 yielded some 20 per cent of her total revenue; Customs in the United States of America, some 39 per cent; Customs in Germany, 45 per cent; Customs in Great Britain, over 22 per cent; and Customs in China in the same year yielded only 5 per cent of her total revenue. Explanations for this difference are simple enough. These foreign nations prescribe their own duties, whilst China was made to concede her tariff autonomy as a result of military coercion at the beginning of her first contact with Europe's material civilization. In consequence, besides failing to distinguish manufactured goods from raw materials and luxuries from necessaries, our tariff has to be always on a uniform five per cent level, above which it cannot be raised unless China becomes a strong nation, and is able to secure approval from the foreign Powers to a revision of the series of treaties that have been the root of all tariff evils.

China's Diplomatic Status

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX, PH.D.
Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University.

THAT the Chinese Republic, because of its new status in international affairs, as a virtual member of the group of Allied Nations, is entitled to the so-called 'royal honors' accorded to "the great empires, kingdoms and republics" is a point that has been raised by articles appearing in the *China Press* of Shanghai and the *Leader* of Peking, calling attention to the fact that diplomatic representatives to and from Peking are still only officers of the second rank in the usual classification of foreign envoys.

All diplomatic representatives at Peking are only ministers, and all of China's foreign envoys at the various capitals of the world are likewise only ministers, who in diplomatic precedence must yield place to every ambassador, no matter how recently appointed nor whatever the relative importance of the State he represents may be.

The larger Western Nations and Japan always give the rank of ambassador to the heads of their more important diplomatic missions, except to that at Peking. As relative rank and precedence is still of some importance in diplomatic affairs, the Chinese ministers at all the larger foreign capitals are at more or less of a disadvantage. The foreign Nations, however, do not suffer in this respect because of the fact that there are no ambassadors at Peking, and consequently all the foreign ministers are on an equal footing, even though on the second rung of the diplomatic ladder.

The injustice which China sufters in this respect is emphasized by the fact that for years there have been ambassadors to and from Constantinople. Mexico also confers the highest rank of ambassador upon its diplomatic representative at Washington, and the American envoy to Mexico has the same rank.

Since the Chinese Republic has followed America and the Allied Nations into the great World War, it seems fitting, to say the least, that diplomatic representatives from the larger Allied Nations, to and from Peking, should be raised to the first rank in the classification or foreign envoys.

By bringing this about by joint action between the Allies and China the present status of precedence among the foreign ministers at Peking would not be disturbed. Otherwise the first foreign ambassador to reach the capital of China would become dean of the diplomatic

corps. By joint action, also, the usual custom of changing the person of the diplomatic representative, when the rank of the mission is raised, might be avoided.

No one would be foolish enough to urge that for a mere matter of diplomatic rank, the personnel of the present foreign corps at Peking should be altered at this time when the Far East is rapidly becoming an important factor in world events..

For exactly one century the relative rank and precedence of diplomatic representatives has been determined by the classification prescribed by the seven rules of the Congress of Vienna, as set forth in the protocol of March 9, 1815, and supplemented by the eighth rule adopted at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle of November 21, 1818.

The rules were adopted "in order to prevent the inconveniences which have frequently occurred, and which might arise again, from the claims of precedence among different diplomatic agents." For many years preceding the Congress of Vienna distinctions between classes of public ministers had been a perpetual source of controversies.

Diplomatic representatives are divided into four classes.

First: Ambassadors, and papal legates or nuncios. Papal representatives have lost their official status in most countries since the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope in 1870. These representatives of the first class are usually termed ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Second: Envoys, ministers or other persons accredited to sovereigns. These officers are generally called envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary. Special commissioners who have this second rank are also styled envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Third: Ministers resident accredited to sovereigns. In the United States all these grades of representatives are accredited by the President.

Fourth: Charges d'affaires, accredited to ministers or foreign affairs. In the American diplomatic service these officers are commissioned by the President but are accredited by the Secretary of State to the minister of foreign affairs of the government to which they are sent.

Ambassadors, as diplomatic officers of the first class, are the only ones entitled to the so-called "representative character." They are supposed to represent personally the soverign or State, by whom they are sent, and to be entitled to the same honors as would be due the head of their State were he personally present.

"The right of sending ambassadors is exclusively confined to crowned heads, the great republics and other states entitled to royal honors." This quotation is taken from Wheaton's Elements of International Law, Fifth English Edition, by Phillipson, published in London 1916. In this connection it should be borne in mind that for many years there have been Turkish ambassadors, and that there is also a Mexican ambassador in Washington.

The same editor of Wheaton thus describes "royal honors:" "Thus, by international practice, certain states, including the great empires, kingdoms and republics, enjoy what are called 'royal honors.' These royal honors entitle the States that possess them to precedence over all the others which do not enjoy the same rank, with the exclusive right of sending to other states public ministers of the first rank as ambassadors, together with certain other distinctive titles and ceremonies."

It is rather a confusing use of terms when one argues that the present Chinese Republic is entitled to these "royal honors," which were rightfully denied the former Chinese Empire. It was not until 1893 that the United States overcame its democratic prejudice against these "royal honors" and consented to raise the rank of its diplomatic agents to that of ambassador.

Higher diplomatic representatives who do not possess this "representative character," which is supposed to derive from their representing directly the person and dignity of the sovereign or State, are ministers of the second class, usually called envoys, or envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary. They represent the sovereign or State only in respect to the particular business committed to their charge at the court or government to which they are accredited.

Wheaton's Fifth Edition, above referred to and here quoted chiefly because it is the latest important publication on International Law, says: "As far as the relative rank of diplomatic agents may be determined by the nature of their respective functions, there is no essential difference between public ministers of the first class and those of the second. Both are accredited by the sovereign, or supreme executive power of the State, to a foreign sovereign. The distinction between ambassadors and envoys was originally grounded upon the supposition, that the former are authorized to negotiate directly with the sovereign himself, whilst the latter, although accredited to him, are only authorized to treat with the minister of foreign affairs or other person empowered by the sovereign. The authority to treat directly with the sovereign was supposed to involve a higher degree of confidence, and to entitle the person, on whom it was conferred, to the honors due to the highest rank of public ministers.

"This distinction, so far as it is founded upon any essential difference between the functions of the two classes of diplomatic agents, is more apparent than real. The usage of all times, and especially the more recent times, authorizes public ministers of every class to confer, on all suitable occasions, with the sovereign at whose

court they are accredited, on the political relations between the two States. But even at those periods when the etiquette of European courts confined this privilege to ambassadors, such verbal conferences with the sovereign were never considered as binding official acts. Negotiations were then, as now, conducted and concluded with the minister of foreign affairs, and it is through him that the determinations of the sovereign are made known to foreign ministers of every class.

"If this observation be applicable as between States, according to whose constitutions of government negotiations may, under certain circumstances, be conducted directly between their respective sovereigns, it is still more applicable to representative Governments, whether constitutional monarchies or republics. In the former, the sovereign acts, or is supposed to act, only through his responsible ministers and can only bind the State and pledge the national faith through their agency. In the latter, the supreme executive magistrate cannot be supposed to have any relations with a foreign sovereign, such as would require or authorize direct negotiations between them respecting the mutual interests of the two States.

"In the third class are included ministers, ministers resident, residents, and ministers' charges d'affaires, accredited to sovereigns.

"Charges d'affaires, accredited to the ministers of foreign affairs of the court at which they reside, are either charges d'affaires *ad hoc*, who are originally sent and accredited by their Government, or charges d'affaires *ad interim*, substituted in the place of the minister of their respective nations during his absence.

"According to the rule prescribed by the Congress of Vienna, and which has since been generally adopted, public ministers take rank between themselves, in each class, according to the date of the official notification of their arrival at the court to which they are accredited.

"The same decision of the Congress of Vienna has also abolished all distinctions of rank between public ministers, arising from consanguinity and family or political relations between their different courts.

"A State which has a right to send public ministers of different classes, may determine for itself what rank it chooses to confer upon its diplomatic agents, but usage generally requires that those who maintain permanent missions near the Government of each other should send and receive ministers of equal rank. One minister may represent his sovereign at different courts, and a State may send several ministers to the same court. A minister or ministers may also have full powers to treat with foreign States, as at a Congress of different nations, without being accredited to any particular court."

The Coming "United States of the World"

By TONG CHEN LANG

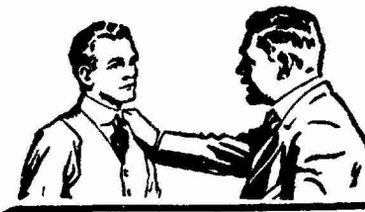
IN the present world,—a world convulsed with the frightful cataclysm of war, a world in which the international laws and treaties have been cast away as "mere scraps of paper," and in which the long cherished doctrines of peace have been barbarously transgressed—in such a world of chaos, our minds are apt to think that nothing save dogged patriotism and wholesale denunciation of all things foreign, whether good or bad, is the right and the only attitude to take and that universal brotherhood and international peace have to be ruthlessly trampled upon and discarded as the mere dreams of foolish socialists. In fact, these misconceptions, which have been gaining ground, have upon this occasion broken loose and are now rapidly spreading throughout the universe. Moreover, we sometimes fear that they will not cease to spread until this world shall become a veritable hell. Yet, in face of such mischievous forces, it is our duty to fight against them, and to eradicate this hydra-headed nationalism,—the impelling motive of every nation concerned in the recent disastrous strife,—and to implant the right and proper conception of internationalism or universal brotherhood and peace in place of nationalism. In order to show that nationalism is false, and internationalism is natural, let us trace the gradual evolution of human relationships.

The study of anthropology and sociology throws some light on the question. Away back in the prehistoric time, an individual is self-centred. He considered himself as the supreme being, and all others his enemies. Later, the family idea came into existence. He began to feel that he had to love the members of of his family, and to defend them against intruders. After that, the idea of community transcended that of the family. As families lived together, and had mutual intercourse, they began to realize that they had common foes to fight against. Again, through a slow process, many communities united into a tribe. The sense of patriotism or loyalty to the tribe began to be keenly felt. All members love their tribe, but confronting the members of other tribes, they treated them as enemies. Often one tribe would wage war with an opposing tribe. Every one considered it an honor to kill an enemy and to die for the sake of the tribe he belonged to. The interests of the family and of the community had often to be sacrificed to the greater thing—the tribe. Finally, there came another notable development; several tribes grouped together, either through conquest or through their voluntary desire and common interest, into what is called a nation. The other tribes which men formerly took to be their enemies were now loved as brothers. Wider ideas of fellowship, love, service, sacrifice and loyalty were now inculculated into the thoughts of the citizens of a country. The pagans even could express the sublime and noble idea of patriotism in "Dulce et decorum pro patria mori." Thus, through various stages of human relationships, man's horizon has been growing broader and broader. In brief, as a community is nothing but an aggregation of families, and a tribe is nothing but an aggregation of communities, so a nation is simply a solidified union of tribes.

So far we see that a nation is, indeed, a superior organization over all other earlier and smaller human groups, such as the family, the community, and the tribe. But is the system based on national lines perfect and ideal? By no means. In the words of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, nationalism has been thus exaggerated; "going beyond a healthy state to express the true native characteristics of a people, it has come...to mean the decrying, as barbarous or decadent, of everything original outside of the national boundary. Each nation looks upon itself as the bearer of the only true civilization." It is quite reasonable to pay due reverence to one's motherland or fatherland, to applaud the best qualities attributed to it, but it is absurd that there can be no true reverence, no real appreciation, and no sincere sacrifice, unless one decries and hates all other countries. Yes, one has to abuse the rest of the world, if he is to really love his country. He must consider his native country as the only country in which God abides, and which He loves and protects. His country defies all other countries! His *nation* is his *world!* From such exaggerated nationalism, what favorable fruit could we expect to be produced? The logical results are necessarily hostile competition, then mutual hatred, then bitter animosity, and then, as a last resort, the "underhanded treacherous means," which must sooner or later bring on frightful bloodshed. Turn your eyes to the east or to the west! The rapacious pack at our doors is ready to devour our young, weak, and helpless Republic. Why is this true? Because brutal nationalism has been animating the governments of nations. In the west, the world-wide war is still raging. But the Kaiser is not really to blame! Neither is King George nor the Tzar! Neither can we condemn the people of these nations. It is simply due to this mischievous spirit of nationalism that is already deep-seated in the thoughts of all men! No emperor and no people really like the war, but they cannot hold themselves upright against the irresistible force that has dragged over half the world into this fathomless whirlpool.

As we examine the disaster into which nationalism has dragged the world to-day, naturally the question comes into our mind: Is nationalism at the top of the ladder of progress? Does the evolution of human society come to an end at this point? Can there be no further evolution which will be ideal and which will be sure to safeguard the universal peace. Briefly, is nationalism our ultimate goal? or internationalism?

The theory of the *evolution* of human society denounces nationalism as our ultimate goal. When we trace the various stages of evolution from the stage of the individual to that of the nation, we cannot but be convinced that there will be another final step to take. "That the group is superior to the individual, and the larger group to the smaller...is the basic principle in the evolution of human society." Individuality is considered sacred, but the interests of the family, the community, and the nation, often interfere with the individual's rights. The family has its rights, but the family's rights must not be allowed to supersede those of the community and those of the nation. So also with the community. When the interests of the nation calls for the sacrifice of the community, or of the province, then smaller groups must be willing to forego their rights. But is it not possible and reasonable for a nation to give up her rights, when the national right is in conflict with the interest of all the rest of the nations in the world? We know that God is not the God of a certain locality —nor even of a nation! Since He is the ruler of the Universe, should we not unite into one body under the invisible reign of Him? Since international brotherhood is always the idea of God, should we hinder the natural evolution toward internationalism? We have elsewhere examined the disasters which have their direct origin in nationalism. Nationalism is surely a very imperfect system. Then do we not desire to supplant the imperfect system by the perfect? Thus, nationalism is not the ultimate goal, because national rights often collide with the interest of the world, because God's plan is not national, but universal, and because the natural evolution must run on until a sublime and perfect system of world-federation, or the "United States of the World," as Mr. H. G. Wells



"You Get The Job"

"We've been watching you, young man, and we know you're made of the stuff that wins. The man that cares enough about his future to study an I. C. S. course in his spare time is the kind we want for responsible positions. You're getting your promotion on what you *know*, and I wish we had more like you."

The boss can't take chances. When he has a responsible job to fill, he picks a man *trained to hold it.* He's watching YOU right now, hoping you'll be ready when your opportunity comes.

Start today and train yourself to do some one thing better than others. You can do it in spare time through the International Correspondence Schools. Over 5,000 men reported advancement last year as a result of their I. C. S. training.

The first step those men took was to mark and mail this coupon. Make your start the same way—right now.

—TEAR OUT HERE—

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Salesmanship	—ENGINEERING
—Advertising	—Civil ,,
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Mining ,,
—Woollen Goods Mfr.	—Electrical ,,
—Agriculture	—Chemical ,,
—Architecture	—Mechanical ,,
—Navigation	—Telegraph ,,
—Drafting	—Marine ,,
—Surveying	—Steam ,,
—Accounting	—Gas Engines ,,
—Stenography	—Automobile ,,
—Good English	—Concrete ,,

Learn to speak correctly — English French, Spanish, Italian, German—by the I.C.S. special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

offer

282 Courses of Thorough, Practical Salary-Raising Training.

Ask us to send you our new, illustrated catalog No. E-14. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Office No. 14
China Agency I.C.S.
11C NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI.

Write address HERE

calls it in his "*Mr Britling Sees It Through*," is finally worked out.

Again, a keen study of *nature* disproves the belief that nationalism is the final stage of human progress. Instead of that, nature convinces us that there is a further development, that is, internationalism, yet to be reached. Before the time of Columbus, when the world held the faith that the earth was flat and square, men might not consider such an idea of world union, since they supposed that every nation was destined to occupy forever a corner or a part of the flat earth. But Columbus proved, once for all, that the earth is a sphere. It is absurd to say that there should be a nation situated at the central point of the earth, and that this nation alone is the one which God loves. Formerly, every nation considered itself the "Central Kingdom," but, at the present time, all nations may be said to be at the centre of the world; at the same time, there may be said to be no country which is situated at the middle. In other words, God protects all nations equally, but He may also protect none at all. The round globe indicates that there should be no separation or disunion, but that all people in the world should join hands in good will. Again, a thoughtful observer can see that the sun shines on all parts of the earth without making any distinction on national lines. Fresh air and pure water are enjoyed by all nations, be they occidental or oriental. Moreover, in the twentieth century the world is actually more closely united than ever before. The networks of steamship and railroad lines have made this world a world of communication. People of one nation often live in the territory of another. Thus nations are brought to understand each other. The press and telegrams, too, have made possible the intermingling of ideas and characteristics of all nations. Surely, the means are gradually moulding the once distracted world into a solid and unified whole. The manifestations of nature clearly tell us that the world is ruled by one God, "the Invisible King," and we, the children of Him, should never cut each other's throats, but that all should love each other as brothers, and all nations should be united into a world-federation for common justice and common fraternity.

So from the standpoints of the evolution of human society, and of keen observation and thoughtful study of nature, we have to banish the hydra-headed nationalism, personified in the present destructive war, and we cannot but be convinced that there shall dawn another stage of international peace and universal brotherhood as the ultimate product of the evolution of human society.

Despite the fact that the present war, a "curtain of dense black fabric across all the hopes and kindliness of mankind," as Mr. H. G. Wells puts it, is turning the greater part of the world into a veritable hell, and despite the fact that the iron hands of Mars are still unbearably oppressive upon our backs—the direct result of nationalism which has tempted the peace loving mankind to preserve peace by keeping horrible armaments—yet, the war-god is gradually passing, "though he passes through blood and flame, though he is passing away along a highway wet with tears, and the noisy alarm drum is drowned in the awful sounds of shrieks and groans of mutilated and agonized humanity, —still he is passing, inevitably passing," and ultimately passing, accompanied by a clamorous ringing of his death-knell! The war is passing off like the eclipse of the moon which does no harm to the moon, but only obscures it for an instant, and like the black cloud which covers the sun for a moment, but which never effaces or blots it out permanently. With the end of this war will come the doom of Mars, and the ultimate triumph of the "Prince of Peace." Now is the time for mankind to realize and firmly believe that war, the logical result of exaggerated nationalism, is going to be banished forever, that all nations can best obtain justice through arbitration, that the people of one nation should treat those of another as their brothers, and that nationalism must naturally be superseded by internationalism. At the present time as the "God of War" is passing off, let us all be prepared to welcome the "Prince of Peace" by fostering not the spirit of war, nor the spirit of damnable nationalism, but by fostering the loving spirit of universal brotherhood and international peace; so that the long-dreamt-of "Millenium of Peace" may soon be realized on this earth.

Need for Women Doctors and Nurses in China

Education of Chinese Women Physicians in Western Lands has played an important part in the development of western medicine in China, according to a report on "Medicine in China" issued by the China medical commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. At the present time the largest clinics for women in China are superintended by Chinese women physicians, but there has also been a great increase in the number of female patients in hospitals conducted by men, and in many localities Chinese women turn for medical treatment to male physicians as readily as they would to one of their own sex. In the past it has been difficult to obtain enough medical women to work in the mission fields. However, a small group of Chinese women who have received their medical education abroad have been doing useful work and three or four of them are unusually efficient, according to the report.

There are three institutions for teaching women in China: the Hackett Medical College for Women in Canton, established in 1904 by Dr. Mary Fulton, one of the pioneer women physicians in China; the North China Union Medical College for Women in Peking, established in 1908; and the Women's Medical College at Soochow, established in 1891 by the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), which holds a charter from the state of Tennessee. Dr. Margaret H. Polk was the only acting physician for many years, but at the present time there are nine on the faculty giving full time to the work. In addition to the foregoing, there are women studying at the Kung Yee Medical and at the Kwong Hwa Private Medical schools at Canton. This means that there are few opportunities for women to study medicine in China, and in most cases the schools are poorly equipped, small and, unprepared to train competent physicians. It is just as essential for China to have high grade nurses as women physicians, said the report, and that profession should be recruited from Chinese girls who are of good standing, and who have received the best possible education. In the training of nurses it is urged that encouragement be given, especially to hospitals aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, as follows: (1) In special cases it may be desirable to give

aid in the way of providing dormitories in connection with schools for nurses; (2) It is desirable that a reasonable number of scholarships (not over five at the beginning) be established in order to enable selected Chinese women to receive nurses' training in the United States. This will provide a group of highly trained women who may become teachers of nursing and superintendents of hospitals; (3) Provision should be made for the translation into Chinese of textbooks on nursing. The Nurses' Association of China already has in view an English-trained Chinese nurse who is competent to do this work. Among the best known women physicians in China are Dr. Mary Stone of Kiukiang, and Dr. Ida Kahn of Tientsin. Dr. Ida Kahn is a lineal descendant of the family of Confucious and was adopted while a baby by Miss Gertrude Howe, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The two girls were taken to America while young and entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor where they both made an excellent record and graduated with honors four years later. Drs. Stone and Kahn were among the first Chinese women to study medicine and on their return to China were regarded with great respect by the Chinese, especially by the young men of the Progressive Party, who were deeply impressed by their education and talents. They worked together for six years in Kiukiang, and there was such a crying need for doctors in other cities that Dr. Stone remained in Kiukiang to carry on the work and Dr. Kahn went to Nanchang, where a new hospital was built with mission funds, but the expenses of the hospital exceeded the funds supplied by the mission and she accepted the position as head of the Peiyang Woman's Hospital in Tientsin.

The reports on "Medicine in China" by the China Medical Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, was written by Roger Sherman Greene, A. M., Consul-General of the United States at Hankow 1911-1914, and now Resident Director in China at Peking. This report is devoted to health conditions in China, Chinese native medicine and surgery, western medicine in China, standards of medical education under missionary auspices, teaching medicine in Chinese or English, dissections and autopsies, the attitude of the Chinese toward modern medicine, and recommendations of the Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. In addition the report is illustrated with pictures of the new hospitals, interior and exterior views. The interior views show wards, sterilizing and operating rooms, and also a picture of Dr. Mary Stone and her Training School for Nurses at Kiukiang. M. C. P.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

March 6. A high British military authority is quoted as saying that the Germans now have a majority of 16 divisions over the Allies on the Western front and that their forces are still increasing.

March 7. 9 men, 8 women and 3 children are killed and 45 persons injured, as the result of a German air raid on London.

March 8. The Germans deliver a strong local attack on a one-mile front southward of Houthulst forest, held mostly by Yorkshire troops.——German plots in Spain are exposed, which point to attempts to stir up the anarchists.

March 9. German aeroplanes make a raid on Paris, killing 34 persons, asphyxiating 66 and injuring 79; a Gotha is brought down near Compiegne, the four men on board being incinerated.

March 11. German troops continue their assaults on the French lines in Champagne and on the Meuse, without any final results; a few minor positions taken by them are later recovered by counter attacks.——American troops participate in two raids in Lorraine.——The British troops in Palestine continue to advance and have occupied high ridges overlooking the north bank of the Wadi-el-jib.——In an air raid on Paris the Germans lose 3 Gothas and 1 biplane.

CHINA

March 7. The Military Governor at Canton makes arrangements to seize the Salt Revenue.——One of the disputes that is developing in Manchuria, as the result of the appointment recently of a Chinese to the presidency of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arises out of a proposal on the part of the Chinese Government to collect taxes from all Chinese residing in the Chinese Eastern Railway area; the Chinese residents are resisting this attempt.

March 9. Chinese troops establish a base at Chjalinor, between Manchouli and Hailar, not far from the Siberian border. In view of the fact that the Bolsheviks continue to advance the Chinese commandant warns them that if they cross the frontier China will consider it an act of war. Bolshevik representatives have opened *pour parlers* with the Chinese commandant and have given assurance that they do not intend to cross the frontier into Manchuria.——Captain Simionoff, who at the head of a body of loyal troops had entered Siberia, has been obliged to retire and now occupies a position just west of Manchouli station.——General Wang Shih-chen resigns the office of Premier and leaves immediately for Tientsin.

March 11. Incidents between Chinese and Russians on the Manchurian-Siberian borders of an inflammatory character occur almost daily.

March 14. Two young American engineers who were recently captured by bandits in Honan have not yet been released; in the meantime the Wuyang magistrate is holding the family of one of the bandits as hostages.

JAPAN

March 12. Sentiment in Japan in favor of despatching troops to Siberia grows in volume daily, owing to the continued disorder there.

GENERAL

March 6. The attitude of the U. S. Government with reference to Japan sending troops to Siberia is stated at Washington to be that it desires that the absolute necessity for such action should previously be established.——The leader of the Russian peace delegation at the conference of Soviets in Moscow states that the economic treaty with Germany

nullifies all the conquests of the Revolution; the Germans had forced them to abandon the nationalization of the banks in Russia, which henceforth would be German banks.

March 9. Trotzky resigns the post of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and is succeeded by Tchitcherin, who has protested to the German government against the introduction of German troops to Finland and the Aland Islands.

March 11. Lloyd George in the House of Commons defends his recent appointments of journalists as Ministers.——President Wilson sends a message to the Congress of Soviets at Moscow. (See editorial comment).

March 12. Announcement is made in Washington that 17 ships, totalling 121,000 tons, were completed in America during the month of February.——The appeal of Bolo Pasha, the French traitor, from the sentence of death imposed upon him, is rejected.—— It is authoritatively stated in the House of Commons that under the new regulations less then 3% of the solid food of Great Britain would be used in the brewing industry.

America

Although the proposal to popularize the meat of the whale, with a view to making up the meat shortage, was at first received with derision in America, the idea is "catching on" rapidly and whale meat dinners have even become popular. On the Pacific coast new whaling stations are being erected. About five tons of edible meat is obtained from an average sized whale, in addition, of course, to oil and fertilizing ingredients, which are in great demand at the present time.

As the result of a ruling made February 1 by the New York District Board of Appeal for the selecting of drafts, there will be no "first paper Germans" in the next national army of the United States. In the drafting of the first army Germans and Austrians who had declared their intention to become American citizens and those who had taken out first citizenship papers were held subject to draft and thousands of them were sent to cantonments to be trained for the overseas service.

At least 50,000 men will be added to the man power of the Allies if 25 per cent of the British subjects now in the United States, who will become eligible for draft under the new alien draft convention between the United States and Great Britain, enlist instead of waiting to be drafted, according to Brigadier-General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission now in America. "Some reports show that there are 200,000 Britishers in America who are of the draft age," he said. "If 25 per cent of that number, having failed to enlist or get exemption, are taken in the draft there is an addition of 50,000 to the American draft, but no real increase of Allied man power because these Britishers will simply take the place of an equal number of Americans. If, on the contrary, these men enlist in the British and Canadian armies, that means an immediate increase of man power. Therefore it is clear that the Britisher in this country can not do his duty fully by waiting to be drafted." General White appealed to all British subjects in America who are fit to fight to enlist as the only way of doing their full duty to both countries.

Men and Events

Tong Shao-yi, one of the leaders of the Southern party, who arrived in Shanghai Sunday, sailed for Japan several days ago *en route* to Tokio.

An anonymous advertiser in one of the Shanghai daily papers announces that he wishes to buy or lease a complete cotton mill plant, new or second hand, with about 20,000 spindles.

Five hundred bales of cotton were either destroyed or damaged as the result of a fire in a warehouse adjoining the Poo Yih Cotton Mill in West Soochow Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of March 13.

A bill providing for the establishment of a mint in the Philippine Islands, and providing an appropriation of one hundred thousand pesos to establish it, was signed by Governor General Harrison February 16.

The *Far East* (Tokio) states that Gregory Mason is relinquishing the editorship of the *Japan Advertiser*, and with Mrs. Mason will sail for France in May. Hugh Byas will resume his old position on the paper.

Miss Jessie Kelly and Dr. A. E. Zucker, members of the faculty of Tsing Hua College, Peking, have resigned. Miss Kelly has joined the faculty of the Women's College, Peking, and Dr. Zucker has joined the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. D. Willard Lyons, Associate Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, at the Palace Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Black will sing.

American papers announce that Miss Elizabeth Nisbet, niece of United States senator Ollie James of Kentucky, left her home at Madisonville, Kentucky, beginning of February, *en route* to Cavite (across the bay from Manila), Philippine Islands, where she is to be married to Benjamin Evans, who is stationed with the U. S. Submarine Flotilla at that place.

Willing Spencer, the new first secretary at the American Legation at Peking, was transferred to China from the American Legation at Tokyo. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Law School, Harvard University, and of the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques of Paris. He has had service in Petrograd, Berlin, Panama, Caracas and at other places in South America.

The Yokohama Municipality has announced the result of a census of foreign residents in that city taken at the end of last year, according to which there are of Chinese 2,592 males and 1,486 females; of British 592 males and 436 females; of Americans 254 males and 185 females; of Germans 151 males and 102 females. The total foreign population in Yokohama at the end of the year was 6,435, an increase of 313 over the figures of the previous year.

At a sitting of the Shanghai Mixed Court, March 8, application was made on behalf of Zee Zah-tsiao, a young Chinese of means, for a rehearing of his case tried February 25 when he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for having caused the death of a woman in the Nanking Road by carelessness in driving a motorcar. Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang, who sat on the Bench, refused to consider any new evidence. The prisoner's counsel in the course of his arguments pointed out that his client had been sentenced to serve a year amongst common criminals in the Municipal gaol.

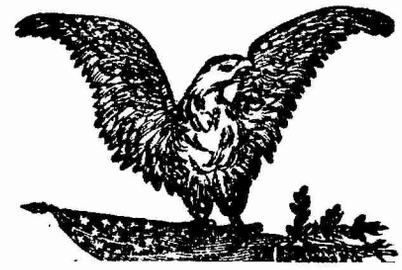
W. W. Pearson, who was private secretary to Sir Rabindranath Tagore throughout his tour in Japan and the United States, has written a letter to the *Japan Chronicle* emphatically denying the truth of the allegation that the famous poet and philosopher was connected with Indian plotting against the British Government in India. Mr. Pearson stigmatises the report as a falsehood "made in Germany," clearly with the object of discrediting British administration in India.

Among the numerous ancedotes going the rounds of the American press upon the death last month of John L. Sullivan, at one time the world's champion heavy weight pugilist, is the following. About ten years ago, sitting at a table in a saloon in New York after a characteristic debauch, holding the empty whisky bottle high above his head, he made a vow that he had taken his last drink, saying, "If I take another drop may I choke, so help me God." He never touched liquor again.

The *National Review* (London) says that not so long since there was produced in London an American play so full of new and strange words that the exact sense of a good deal of the dialogue was lost on an innocent public. One of the critics suggested in his notice of the piece that a glossary of the more puzzling of these novel and racy Americanisms might with advantage be printed on the program for the instruction of the uninitiated. The management took the hint and promptly provided the patrons of the theatre with a list of most of the fresh words and their meanings; and all was well.

Louis Marshall, an authority on Constitutional Law, in the course of an article in the *New York Times Magazine* entitled "Free Criticism, a Fine Thing for Nations at War" says: "At such times men in office should seek the aid and welcome the advice of men of experience. We can learn from France and England. There during the present war there has been no suppression or discouragement of criticism concerning acts of the highest importance, whether performed or contemplated. The result has been the growth of a constructive criticism which has created a valuable asset and has tended to maintain the public interest. The governments of France and England have called to their aid men of every shade of political thought, and have gladly accepted any helpful suggestions. Party lines have been disregarded. Patriotism has been the only test applied."

In connection with the murder of Sergeant Hamilton of the Shanghai Municipal police, who was shot dead one night in the public streets several months ago by a Chinese pedestrian who, in company with his confederates, escaped, the Shanghai Mixed Court had before it during the week two Chinese charged with being concerned in the murder. Evidence disclosed at one of the earlier sittings of the Court indicated that the Chinese involved in the crime were members of a revolutionary political society. The most startling development occurred during the early hours of March 13 in the cells adjoining the Louza Police Station, in which one of the accused was confined pending the further sitting of the Court that day. The accused had committed suicide in a most determined manner with very few facilities at his disposal, these consisting of a bandage over a wound in his abdomen, one end of which he had tied to a bar of the window in his cell and with the other around his neck he was able to strangle himself by jumping down from a native stone bath-tub. He was found crouched in a corner of the room and the efforts of a foreign doctor to revive him proved futile, although it was evident that death had supervened but a very short time previously. This prisoner committed suicide during one of the short intervals between the frequent rounds that the constable makes, and when the Court opened several hours later the constable testified that he had seen the prisoner in his cell alive but a short time previously. Assessor Byrne commented that the police seemed to have omitted no precautions for the safekeeping of the deceased.



Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the American Consulate General at Shanghai, (No. 13 Whangpoo Road) until 11 A.M. Saturday March 23rd, 1918, for the repair of and alterations to the buildings and accessories belonging to the United States Government and situated at Nos. 11 to 19, both inclusive, Whangpoo Road, on U. S. Lot No. 2222, Cadastral Lot No. 1003, covered by drawings and specifications prepared by direction of the Department of State. The said drawings and specifications cover the following items:

A General Contract (one proposal) comprising; excavation, filling, etc.; concrete work; brick work; stone work; carpentry and joinery; roofing, skylights and sheet metal work; miscellaneous metal work; lathing and plastering; tile and terrazo work; painting and varnishing; glazing.
New Finished Hardware (one proposal).
The Plumbing and Installation of Plumbing Fixtures (one proposal).
The Plumbing Fixtures (one proposal).
The Electric Wiring (one proposal).
The Electric Fixtures (one proposal).
The Heating System (one proposal).

Drawings and specifications will be kept on file beginning Saturday, March 16th, 1918, for the examination of contractors, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., at the American Consulate General, 13 Whangpoo Road, and at the office of the Architect, G. F. Ashley, Esquire, 39a Kiangse Road, where proposal forms may be obtained free of charge. A limited number of sets of drawings and specifications will be available for loan to contractors and may be obtained at the office of the Architect on the above date, upon deposit of Mexican $20.00, which deposit will be returned when the said drawings and specifications are returned in good condition.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of the International Banking Corporation to the effect that a specified sum, which shall be the equivalent of ten per cent of the total of the bid therein stated, has been deposited with them to the credit of the American Consul General, as a guaranty, the said deposits to be returned on award of the contracts, but in no event to be retained for a period longer than ten days from the date of opening of the bids, except that the deposits of three bidders for each item may be retained for a period not to exceed twenty one days from the date of opening of the bids.

The Department of State reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

STUART J. FULLER,
American Consul-General at Large.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General at Shanghai.
Shanghai, China, March 13th, 1918.

Recent advices from Blagovestchensk are to the effect that the Japanese residents there have formed a company of volunteers to protect themselves. During a collision which occurred between them and the Bolsheviks three Japanese are reported to have been killed and seven wounded.

The current issue of the *Shanghai Municipal Gazette* contains an inset of eight pages contributed by D. McColl, general manager of the Shanghai Tramways, devoted to an argument in favor of extending the existing railless electric traction system at present in operation on only a few streets. The Tramway Company seeks permission to install railless trams on various streets to a total of nine miles, and clinches its arguments by pointing out that as regards revenue the Council receives eleven dollars in revenue (license fee) from a motorcar run for public hire, whereas a 5% royalty on the receipts for each railless tram amounts to about ninety dollars per quarter, and, due to the fact that the railless trams are provided with efficient guards, they have never caused any serious injury to pedestrians, while motorcars in Shanghai last year injured 217 pedestrians (7 of these being foreigners), and killed 18 persons.

Peking-Hankow Railway Establishes Museum of Materials

Through the efforts of Dr. C. C. Wang, managing director, and Chen Shao-shiu, associate director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, a museum of materials used on the road has been established at the offices of the company in Peking. In the Museum are to be found more than 2,500 different articles of manufacture used in the operation of the road. The purpose of the exhibit is to assist the directors and the Ministry of Communications in the purchase of materials for the road. In a notification to the Minister of Communications, Yeh Kun-tsao, Dr. C. C. Wang, the managing director, said: "In establishing the Museum, the administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway has rendered a great service to the Chinese and foreign merchants, so that they may be facilitated in examining the various kinds of materials needed on the road and how much of each kind is required. The Museum will serve as a guide to persons desiring to supply materials, and means that the supply of railway materials will be facilitated and the railway may profit in the quantity as well as the prices of materials bought."

To Remodel U.S. Consular Building in Shanghai

Repairs and remodeling to the amount of approximately G.$60,000 are soon to be made on the building of the American Consulate and Post Office on Whangpoo Road, Shanghai. Elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW will be found an official notice issued by Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul-General at Large, and Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, to the effect that proposals covering the repairs and remodeling will be received in Shanghai up to Saturday, March 23, 1918. G. F. Ashley, an architect of Shanghai, has prepared plans and specifications covering the work to be done. According to the plans, the offices of the Consulate and the U. S. Post Office are to be placed in the opposite end of the building from where they are now located, and the living quarters of the Consul General and other members of the Consular staff are to occupy the other end of the building next to and overlooking the Whangpoo River. In addition there will also be constructed a large assembly and reception room to be used by various American organizations of Shanghai as a meeting place. After bids for the construction work have been received, they will be submitted to the State Department at Washington for approval, after which the work will be started.

Correction

In an editorial comment in the REVIEW of March 2, it was stated that the Pacific Development Company was an associate organization of the American International Corporation of New York. This statement is erroneous. While both the American International Corporation and the Pacific Development Company are interested in trade and industrial development in the Orient and elsewhere, there is no connection whatsoever between them. The comment in the REVIEW was made in connection with a reception given at the University Club in New York on January 24 to the Chinese Military and Naval Mission that is now visiting in America, by a number of American business men who are interested in the development of American trade in China.

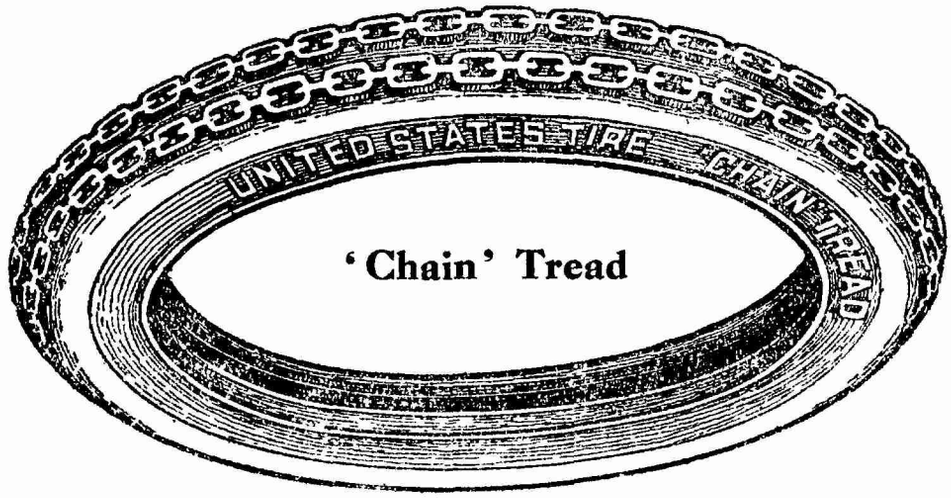
Society for Constructive Endeavor in Shanghai

The REVIEW contained a report several weeks ago of the organization of the Society for Constructive Endeavor that was started by the Chinese in Peking and other places in China. A branch has now been started in Shanghai and the first meeting was held at the Oriental Hotel on Nanking Road, at which meeting speeches were made by F. N. Doubleday of New York, and Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the *Toronto* (Canada) *Globe*. The following persons are charter members of the Shanghai Chapter: President, C. C. Nieh of the Heng Foong Cotton Milling Company; secretary, P. K. Chu of the World's Chinese Students' Federation; assistant secretary, Shu Min Wong, also of the Heng Foong Cotton Company; Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache; Monlin Chiang, Kiangsu Educational Association; Y. M. Chien, Bank of Communications; S. C. Chu, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; J. C. Clark, Y. M. C. A.; George A. Fitch, Y. M. C. A., Dr. Fong F. Sec, Commercial Press; Rodney K. Gilbert, *Far Eastern Review*; Y. P. Huang, Kiangsu Educational Association; P. P. King, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of China; H. K. Kwong, Kiangnan Dock Company; P. H. Lo, Shanghai-Nanking Railway; H. Y. Moh, Teh Dah Cotton Mill; J. B. Powell, *Millard's Review*; Tai-chi Quo, secretary to former President, Li Yuan Hung, of China; J. K. Sague, American tariff expert with Chinese Tariff Revision Conference; S. Y. Shen, Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Y. C. Tong, Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, St. John's University; C. T. Wang, vice-speaker, the Senate, Republic of China; C. P. Yin, Shanghai-Nanking Railway; David Z. T. Yui, National Committee, Chinese Y. M. C. A. In addition to the members the following guests were present: N. L. Han of Wells, Fargo & Company, and

For the approaching season, equip your car with

United States 'Chain' Tires

the standard for low mileage cost



'Chain' Tread

"United States Tires Are Good Tires"

Tubes and Accessories.

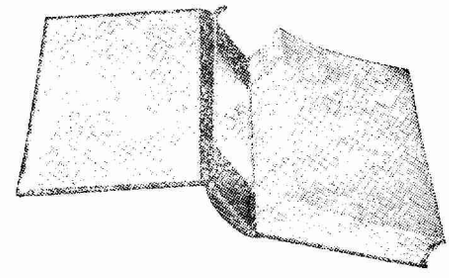
Ask your dealer or phone

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Limited

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road **Telephone 778**

A Binder for your Review

Keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form by binding each volume in our attractive handy binder.



An attractive addition to your library table

The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The cost of the binder is Mex. $1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Dr. P. W. Kwo, dean of the Nanking Teacher's College, and Mr. Fitch, a brother of G. A. Fitch of the Y. M. C. A.

The purpose of the Society for Constructive Endeavor in Shanghai is the same as that of the other branches in China, to work for the development of China's native industries; to assist, through advice, suggestions and investigations, Chinese industries and to assist in the promotion of helpful publicity regarding China both at home and abroad. The society meets twice monthly, the place of meeting being the Oriental Hotel, managed by the Sincere Company, on Nanking Road.

Japanese Get Control of Yu Yuen Cotton Mill at Tientsin

The Yu Yuen Cotton Mill, which was constructed about a year ago in Tientsin by a corporation composed of Chinese, mostly of the official class, in North China, began operation last week with 20,000 spindles. It is constructed to operate with a capacity of 40,000 spindles in case the desire to increase to that number exists. This mill was constructed throughout, and all materials supplied, by Andersen, Meyer & Company of Shanghai, but because of political troubles in China the Chinese stockholders were not able to raise sufficient capital to begin operation. This led to internal dissensions among the stockholders, and finally one faction obtained financial assistance from the Japanese while the other faction was working to obtain assistance from American bankers. The Japanese won out, and are now operating the mill with an executive force said to be large enough to operate a railway, the plan being presumably to make the mill so unprofitable through high overhead charges that the Chinese stockholders will finally agree to sell out completely to the Japanese. Naturally, when the stock has once fallen into Japanese hands, the operation of the mill will be placed on a rational and economic basis.

Women's Work

Shanghai Red Cross Committees Named

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Red Cross Chapter of Shanghai, was held in the U. S. Court Rooms on Thursday afternoon, March 14, when further steps were taken in the organization of the new Red Cross Chapter for war work in China. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the local Chapter, was in charge of the meeting. A blue-print plan of the various proposed branches of the local organization in their relation to each other, to the main committees and to the national body, was shown and approved by the Executive Committee, and two major committees, the Development and Production Committees, were named. The Development Committee, whose duties are to increase the membership of the organization in China and to maintain its financial resources, is composed of J. W. Gallagher, chairman; Dr. W. T. Findley, vice-chairman; and J. H. Dollar, T. F. Cobbs, G. A. Fitch and W. C. Sprague. The Production Committee, which is to have general supervision of the productive activities of the chapter, is composed of Dr. S. A. Ransom, chairman; Mrs. W. L. Merriman, vice-chairman; and C. D. McGrath, head of the Purchasing sub-committee; Mrs. H. H. Arnold, of the Women's Work Committee; Mrs. G. E. Tucker, of the Outport Committee; C. L. Seitz, of the Inspection, Packing and Shipping Committee; and Mrs. W. Morris, of the Woman's Exchange and Tea Room. Julean Arnold, special organizer for the Red Cross in China, spoke of the importance of a Junior Branch for the Red Cross organization, and a committee was named to take this matter up, of which Dr. J. C. McCracken is chairman. Attention was called to the proposed American Red Cross Drive for more funds to be launched in May.

Help for Flood Sufferers from Soochow

Nearly $1500 was raised for the Northern Flood Sufferers by the native Christians, missionaries, Chinese and foreign business men of Soochow, China. The local missions have been greatly handicapped in the undertaking in stirring up helpful interest among the Chinese, because of the distrust and antipathy toward things in the North in general, and in Peking in particular, which characterizes the attitude of the people generally. Such remarks were commonly heard as: "If the leaders of the country and Government are so obsessed with inter-party sectional quarrelling and fighting, what is the use of helping? We save the lives of the people to-day and nothing is done by the Government and they die tomorrow: we shall just have to let them die now." The hopeless attitude of the people towards any good from Peking has never appeared to be more deeply seated. Funds are still being solicited and it is hoped that more contributions will be made. The Mission Schools of the Soochow University have opened up with a large attendance for the second session. The newspapers this year are taken up almost exclusively with studies of phases of Chinese life, the appeal of several religions to the Chinese mind, and the economic and industrial side of Soochow.

American Woman's Club

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai will be held at the Carlton Cafe, Tuesday afternoon, March 19, at 4:30 o'clock. The program will be "Women of India," in charge of Mrs. R. P. Roberts. Mrs. Wilbur, who has just returned from a two months trip to Manila, will preside.

American Woman's Exchange

The American Woman's Exchange, at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban, will open up their new Exchange Shop and Tea Room on Thursday, March 21, at 128 Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Course. There will be three opening days, and all are invited to inspect their new quarters.

War Relief Shipment to Sailors

Four cases of warm clothing were sent out on Thursday, March 14, by the women of the American War Relief Work Rooms in response to an appeal from the sailors of the American Asiatic Fleet now stationed at Vladivostock.

Included in the shipment are 315 heavy sweaters and 319 pairs of winter socks, besides pyjamas for hospital wear, scarves and knitted helmets. Through the courteous endeavor of V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General, to whom Consul-General Sammons appealed, the cargo will be delivered free of charge to the American flagship at Vladivostock by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Penza*.

Correspondence

Trade Agreement Sweden, America and Great Britain

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I beg to give you herewith the text of a telegram despatched on March 1 from the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs:—

"The negotiations in London between Sweden and the Allies will result in a general agreement between the British and Swedish Governments.

A convention regarding trade and shipping interests has so far been concluded whereby Sweden is guaranteed free import of various necessities as 26,000 tons of corn, 3,000 tons beancakes, 25,000 tons raw phosphates, 15,000 tons mineral oils, and 25,000 bags of coffee. In compensation Swedish tonnage now in foreign ports, to an amount agreed upon, gets license from the Swedish Government to accept British Government time charter for three months in the European waters.

Sweden has also concluded an agreement with the American Government by which the latter permits the exportation to Sweden of 30,000 bags of coffee, 5,500 tons of mineral oils and 100,000 kilogrammes medicines. As compensation Sweden has permitted tonnage, to an amount agreed upon, now lying in American ports to make one journey in American interest to South American port."

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul General for Sweden.

Shanghai, 11 March 1918.

The Gossip Column in Japanese Newspapers

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

It is a fact that all Japanese papers, big or small, respectable or sensational, conservative or yellowish, print gossip of matters social, political, private and all other sorts. The only difference between the conservative and the yellowish is that the former print them in small type and usually in the corners of pages, whereas the latter often give them big head lines and feature them conspicuously on top of the third page, which is the page of social news. It is also true that the Japanese read them eagerly, whether they are printed in big, heavy, black type or hidden in corners. The reader is sure to hunt them out, however sneakishly they are coiled between spaces. Indeed, the less conspicuously they are printed, the more mysterious and ticklish they appear to the eyes of the reader.

So called news, that is plain facts, are not interesting. Stripped of all shades of suggestion and anticipation, news, when become authorized facts, are too common to rouse the curiosity of the reader. To observing Japanese—I am speaking only from their point of view—so-called news is a bit too late and no longer news in the strict sense of the word. They would have known the items, or suspected them at least before they came in print.

Only stupid persons read so-called big and straightforward news. Intelligent persons only glance over the head lines as if just reviewing what they have known already. They look over them in the morning for five minutes or so and they are done with them forever. When they have spare time in their office or in the evening they turn to the gossip and read every word of it from head to foot and between lines.

BOOKKEEPER

Get out of the rut!

Become a Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for Expert Accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000.00 yearly, have more business than they can handle; learn at home, in spare time by our correspondence system. Write for catalogue and special offer TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Dept. 23, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

To the average person of the intelligent class they are the chief source of information. They can talk about them at table with the air of a connoisseur if they have a good faculty of imagination, comparison and inference, and can supplement them with their own comment, whereas one will appear silly if he refers to so called big news after ten o'clock in the morning. In most cases the knowledge of the head lines is enough. The contents are usually records of dead facts that will not come up again. It is better economy to ignore them and turn to the column of gossip, which is a mine of suggestion, inside information and of significant truth if properly digested.

Schopenhauer was the first man to say that there is more truth in fiction than in history. It may be said with just as much justification that there is more truth in gossip than in reports. Authorized reports can easily be distorted by the makers, but gossip can not hide truth from discerning readers. In reports the people read alleged facts. They have either to believe them or not believe them at all. But in gossip it is the spirit of fact that the reader is after, and if he fails to catch it, it is his own fault. The narrator does not say that he is telling the truth. It is who tells it and how it is told that is significant. Here again I am not going to take any criticism based upon the recognized principle of newspaper making. I am only speaking about the Japanese paper.

It is in the column of gossip that the reader can obtain the idea why Mr. Ozaki made such and such a speech or how Baron Goto has been steering the half-wrecked Ministry across the storm of the Diet or what graft there has really been in the question of steel billets or what geisha is the favorite of what business man and so forth from higher politics and international scandals down to family life and purely private conduct.

The chief feature of gossip is, of course, allusion to personal motive, interest and character. The stuff that will, even in this country, be a ground for a libel suit if published as regular news can safely be stuck up in the gossip column if presented in an amusing, cynical, sarcastic and non-commital way. The column is usually headlined by such self-depreciatory phrases as "dust from the editor's desk" and "spilt ink from the editor's pen." But it is in the dust and the spilt ink that the intelligent reader often finds gems and masterpieces of Japanese newspaper literature.

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons, desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese Intervention in Siberia

By Liang Chiu-shui, translated and printed as an editorial in The Peking Leader

The London *Daily Mail* states that the final arrangements for Japan's intervention in Siberia, which has been decided on in principle, have been deferred pending a reply to British enquiries as to how far Japan is ready to go along the Trans-Siberian Railway, and whether China is to cooperate with Japan and if so to what extent. The enquiries made by the British government are the most important questions which should be satisfactorily answered before Japan sends her troops to Siberia. As to the extent of her action it is not difficult for Japan to give the answer, but the question of Chinese cooperation concerns not only Japan but also China as well as the Allied Powers.

It is stated that the British, French and Italian Ambassadors at Tokio have intended to make joint representations requesting Japan to take steps to protect allied interests in Siberia. Since her representative has deemed it proper to make the request, why does it devolve on Great Britain to make the enquiry? Is she taking the initiative solely in her own interests or is it for the general welfare of the Far East as well? When two men enter into a common enterprise, if they have no previous agreement, there will likely be discord and quarrel between them. If they are physically equal their differences can be easily settled. If one is stronger than the other it will be difficult to tell what one will do to the other. As the object of Japan's intervention is to safeguard the peace of the Far East, it must not so abuse its authority as to cause disturbance there.

We all agree that China and Japan should unite to protect the Far East from German menace, but we fail to know how the united action should be carried out. For instance, if China and Japan were to be united, in what way should they cooperate and in what way should they not? What are the responsibilities of each? How are the questions of the restoration of territorial boundaries, the readjustment of financial and economic conditions and many others, to be settled at the conclusion of the war? Any misunderstanding or mismanagement of these matters may cause endless trouble to the two parties concerned. If there is any way to assure success, the cooperation should be carried out in the same spirit as it is done in Western Europe. The relative position of China and Japan may be far different from that of the Western Allies, the former two countries, nevertheless, have the same common cause as the latter. If Great Britain, France, Italy and America forget their differences and join the war heart and soul, why should China and Japan be hampered by their prejudices? If all the questions that have arisen among the western allies are to be submitted to the Peace Conference for solution, why should the questions between China and Japan be solved outside the Peace Conference and perhaps by Japan alone?

A Complete Scheme for a Japanese Protectorate in Siberia

Mr. Yano Ryukei, a well known writer, writing the editorial of the *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokio), urges the government to send the following notice to the Russian people in Siberia:

1. Japan has no territorial ambition and will respect the intention of the inhabitants of each locality.
2. In view of the present chaotic condition of Siberia Japan urges the Russian people in Siberia to establish a proper central administrative organ with which she can deal officially.
3. Since the present disorderly social condition is a source of anxiety and actual disadvantage to Japan, she urges the people of Siberia to restore order as quickly as they can.
4. Japan shall willingly cooperate in the restoration of order.
5. In establishing a new administrative system Japan advises that the old local administrative divisions shall be maintained.
6. In the election of officers the free will of the people shall be respected and Japan upon the request of the people shall take a proper measure to prevent any interference of disorderly elements.
7. The old Russian election law shall be observed and where such law does not exist the election shall be made by universal suffrage.
8. When one local administration, as the result of an election, comes under the control of the radicals and another under the influence of the moderate party, the two shall agree not to fight with each other.
9. All the local administrations shall cooperate to form a central government, which shall be independent of the Bolsheviki.
10. If any power threatens the interest of this government Japan shall protect it against all danger.

Then the writer goes on describing in a tentative manner the geographic extent of this government and the location of its capital. In the clause 16 he states that Japan shall not mobilize unless on absolutely unavoidable occasions.

The Forthcoming Meeting of the Chinese Parliament

From The Peking Daily News

The adoption of the revised Provisional Constitution and the issue of Presidential Mandates fixing the dates for the elections to the two Houses of Parliament clearly indicate that within a very short time the country will have a new Legislature. It will be new in more senses than one. Not only will it be new in membership, but it will be only a little more than half that of the unwieldy body twice sent about its business, and the basis of the franchise on which it is to be elected will be slightly different. The first difference is one that has been effected in deference to general public opinion. The old bodies undoubtedly were far too large for the effective transaction of business, and the result was that they actually transacted an irreducible minimum of business. The second is a difference that has been suggested by the composition of the old Legislature, and it is to be admitted that it will tend to make the body more conservative. This, however, is no disadvantage, for the late Parliament was far too radical to be a safe body. The new body will not have quite the same powers in the drafting of the constitution as the old body had, and this also is a gain. It is almost without precedent for the Legislature to be entrusted with the drafting of the Constitution.

It is not, however, in the statutory differences that it may be anticipated that the chief change will be found. The new Parliament will come into being with all the advantages of the disastrous experience of a predecessor that had not the wisdom to learn from its own mistakes, and it is hardly conceivable that the new body will be guilty of the same blunders. The country is in no mind for a repetition of the inanities of the twice-dismissed Parliament, and it is to be expected that the country's temper will show itself in the elections. Even from the most truculent parts it is not likely that very truculent members will be elected, and if they are, they will probably find the general temper of the body in which they will sit different from their own.

The importance of the new Legislature it is impossible to overestimate. Presidents may come and presidents may go; prime ministers may follow their example; and cabinets may be as shortlived as they please; but in a democracy the main representative body is the essential part of the national machinery. Its absence for a short time may be unimportant, but it is the one defence against a lapse into unmitigated autocracy, and as such is indispensable.

Chinese Soldiers at Harbin

From the Manchuria Daily News (Japanese newspaper at Dairen)

Complaints have been heard about the abuses of the Chinese troops at Harbin. Not only Russians but also Japanese are subjected to insults and indignities at the hands of the Chinese. On the 27th ult., a Japanese was having goods carried by a cart always hired by him in Pristan. A Chinese stopped the cart and wanted to commandeer the cart. The Japanese explained that the cart was the one always hired by him and asked for time until the goods were conveyed to the destination. This request was denied. Hot words led to blows, and the two were in the thick of fight. The other

Our New Catalogue

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East, and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

T. B. Tolman, 911 Urbiztondo, Manila

American Express Company } **Manila**
Wells Fargo & Co. Express } **Hongkong**
Shanghai

Write to-day to the nearest office for a free copy of our handsome catalogue illustrating thousands of articles of American manufacture at money-saving prices. In it we explain full details of our favorable shipping arrangements and low-carload rates to the Orient.

We sell everything for the home, office, farm or school, Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc.

In addition to our large freight shipments, we export more than five hundred Parcel Post packages every day.

No matter were you live, it will pay you to get our catalogue and place a trial order. **We absolutely guarantee safe delivery.**

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago, U.S.A.

Send your packages to America by

U. S. Parcels Post

Rate, a lb .....G. $0.12
Weight limit..... 20 lbs.

Packages may be sent from Shanghai to America and from America to Shanghai by insured Parcels Post, collect on delivery. Insurance rate is G. $0.20 for packages valued at $50 and G. $0.25 for packages valued from $50 to $100. Insurance is good for loss or damage and is payable at receiving office. Persons living in interior of China may send through Shanghai U. S. Post office by having authorized agent to attend to matter of receipt and delivery.

U. S. Post Office

Shanghai, China.

04-091

Chinese soldiers who happened to be near by rushed to the scene and lent help to the Chinese soldier. Besides they blew whistles and some forty more Chinese joined in the melee and the solitary Japanese was roughly handled. He managed to run off, bruised and otherwise wounded slightly. The Japanese Consular authorities took no action beyond filing a written protest.

The above is only one of many instances. The Chinese soldiers requisition droskies and carts and do not pay for the service. They often pilfer things and the Russians, Japanese, foreigners, and Chinese, are all suffering in common from the Chinese soldiers whose heads are turned.

The Chinese Eastern Railway

From The Peking Daily News

There is a good deal of pressure being brought to bear to get the northern part of Manchuria, and especially the Chinese Eastern Railway, placed under control that shall be neither Chinese nor Russian. This pressure we think is unwise, for it can only create suspicion in the Chinese mind; and it is unnecessary, or at best premature, for it is beyond question that any necessary policing that has to be done should be done by the Chinese authorities. . . It is easy enough to make out on general legal principles, a case for Chinese resumption of any authority that Russia may be obliged to resign for the time being; and it is also easy to make out a case for the interference of friends and neighbours *if the Chinese authorities fail* to secure peace and order in what is, so to speak, their own house. So long as the occupier keeps the leased property respectable, the owner has no cause for interference; when for any reason the occupier is unable to maintain his house in good order, then the owner may legitimately intervene. So long as either the occupier or the owner maintains peace and order, then other interests affected have no ground for interference, and both owner and occupier have a right to resent interference.

General principles are a safe guide, but we have something more than general principles to which to appeal. In the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1902 it is stipulated that "for police service and the maintenance of internal order in the districts outside those parts allotted to the Eastern Chinese Railway, a police guard, under the local Governors, consisting of cavalry and infantry, shall be organized exclusively of Chinese." The implication is that the Chinese authorities are both able and willing to secure order throughout northern Manchuria.

Tuchun Chang Tso-lin.

From the Shuntien Shih Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese paper at Peking)

The action of Tuchun Chang Tso-lin in sending his troops to Langfang has caused no little consternation in Peking. Some say that he wants to restore the ex-Emperor to his throne whilst others believe that his object is to force the President to resign from his office. But however far they stretch their imagination yet they still fail to see through his game. Since the resumption of hostilities, the Government has been making warlike preparations; but if one had taken the trouble to make enquiries one would have ascertained that the Government's hope for peace had not been abandoned. Communications between the Cabinet and the Yangtze Tuchuns have been kept busy all the time and the recent developments in Siberia have offered both sides pretexts to hasten their peace negotiations. An early peace will be welcomed by the whole nation excepting those who advocate war, because any compromise on the part of the Government would be detrimental to their selfish interests. They must take desperate steps to prevent its consummation hence Tuchun Chang Tso-lin has taken the lead and is carrying things to extremes. He demands the organization of a responsible Cabinet, the postponement of peace negotiation until after the recapture of Yochow and the dismissal of the Yangtse Tuchuns who have been acting as mediators. By making such demands the Northern Tuchuns hope to prolong the internecine strife. We can imagine what state the country will be in when these demands are granted.

The Summer German

From the Central-China Post (Hankow)

With the advent of warm weather there looms into view the annual hot season sojourn at the hills or seaside with all its accompanying pleasures and drawbacks. Amongst the latter is the probability that the enemy, in the shape of a few German families, will be found located there and, nolens-volens, it will be a case of rubbing shoulders with him till it is time to pack up and come home again. On the Allied side there are a great many people who object to this—indeed most of them do...There are a number of parties to be considered. There is first the Germans themselves. It is recognised that they must live somewhere, and that it is open to them to secure accommodation wherever they can find it if China does not interfere. If they have places which are in a sense their own to which they can resort—and such they have in their late concessions—let them remain there, and if there are also non-Germans in the same quarter who object to be mixed up with them their remedy lies in moving out. As regards the summer resorts we are not aware of any in which the Germans can claim a right of residence, and in most instances they are only there because they have been able to rent non-German property which no one can forbid them trying to do. Then there is China. If China were to expel or intern the Germans as she has been advised, well and good, but there is not the slightest hope that she will do anything. Her present Government is in a paralytic condition, and seems incapable of making a move in any direction. As long as she allows bandits to roam about in her own territory plundering and murdering unhindered, and permits civil war to drag along without any determined effort to end it either by force or negotiation, we may take it for granted China will make no move against the Germans who in fact cause her no uneasiness. To keep on talking of what China ought to do is therefore a waste of breath.

Next there is the Allied nationals. They are perfectly within their rights in objecting to compulsory consortation with the enemy in places provided by themselves for their own accommodation. They are not called upon to provide for the enemy, and no one has any right to outrage their feelings by forcing association with the enemy upon them. The persons who do this by letting their properties to the Germans —either because they are pro-German in sympathy or because they cannot resist the money temptation—are the parties responsible, and the business is to think up a plan for dealing with them.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: - - -

Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 11 The Bund	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Campany, 18 Peking Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Comany	Kuling.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Max Noessler & Company, 38 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	Yokohama.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agent	Shanghai-Nanking.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines: Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Yamat Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel eleasanton	Yokohama.
Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.
Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Victoria Hotel	Canton.
Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Sole Agents

for China

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPTS.

18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

A Report on the Wheat Supply of China

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in compliance with a request made by Tsing Jui-chia, Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, who has been commissioned to ascertain the conditions of the rice, wheat, flour and other foodstuff markets at this and other ports in Kiangsu, has now submitted its report on one kind of food as follows :—

(1) How many *shih* each of rice and wheat are produced locally ?

(2) How many *shih* are imported from other places ? (Please use the bushel and hogshead of the local measure in making your calculations.)

We will speak of wheat alone. Shanghai is not a wheat-producing district; all the wheat required is imported. About 3,000,000 *shih* (a *shih* eq. 200 lb.) of wheat is imported every year from Chihli, Shantung, Szechuan, Hupeh, Honan, Hunan, Anhui and Chekiang, and about 2,500,000 *shih* from other places in our own province, Kiangsu.

(3) How many *shih* of same are consumed locally and how many *shih* elsewhere ?

Of wheat alone, we find that 80 per cent is required as material by local flour mills, and the remaining 20 per cent by native hand-worked flour mills, a part of the latter quantity being sent to Kuangtung, Fukien and other southern provinces to meet the demand of native hand-worked flour mills.

(4) What was the cheapest price each of rice and wheat during the last five years, and what was the average price?

Leaving out rice, the cheapest price per *shih* of wheat during the last five years was Shanghai Tls. 3.30, and the average price per *shih* was Shanghai Tls. 4.30.

(5) What is the present price per *shih* of rice and wheat, has it increased, and if so how much ?

Apart from rice, the present market price on Szechuan wheat is about Tls. 5.30 per *shih*, Hankow wheat about Tls. 5, Kiangsi wheat about Tls. 5.10, and wheat of our own province about Tls. 5.30. Compared with former prices, the present prices have increased by about Tls. 2.00 per *shih* on all grades.

(6) Have they been exported; and from which ports have they been exported ?

(7) Are there any foreigners in the interior towns buying them; and how much have they already bought ?

We are unable to ascertain the truth and cannot therefore answer the above two questions. But inasmuch as it is reported that we are to supply foodstuffs to our allies, large purchases have been made and stored at various places in anticipation of exporting. This Chamber has, therefore, requested the Nungshanpu to exempt wheat, which is indispensable to the flour mills, from forming one of the foodstuffs to be supplied to our allies.

(8) How many machine-worked flour mills are there locally; and their names ?

Sixteen. Their Chinese names are all given.

(9) How many bags of flour and bran can these mills produce in every 24 hours ?

The mills in Shanghai can produce in every 24 hours over 33,000 bags of flour and 5,200 bags of bran.

(10) Where is the locally produced flour consumed, the names of the principal consuming places, the increase or decrease in their consumption during the last three years, any important changes, and their causes if possible ?

Shanghai flour, besides local consumption, is sold to Tientsin, Yingkow (near Newchwang), Tairen, Antung, Yentai (near Chefoo), Tsingtao, Canton, Swatow, Foochow, Amoy and places in Chekiang. The northern ports absorb the largest quantity. During the last three years, a sharp decline has set in in the demand at Tairen, Newchwang, Tsingtao, Amoy, Foochow and Swatow, principally because these markets have been invaded by flour made in Japan.

(11) Is there any accumulated stock unsold in these mills, can they increase their production to a sufficient extent to allow export to a near port, and, if they can, what will be the price per bag approximately, and is there any increase in the cost of production?

In view of the increased number of flour mills in this country, of course the production has also increased. The supply exceeds the demand, so there is some unsold stock. If exported to a nearby port, say Hongkong, the approximate price per bag of second quality flour, including export-permit fee and freight, will be Tls. 2.60. The cost of production has increased owing to enhanced price on wheat and increased charges for coal, electricity, metals and cotton bags, as a result of the European war. The Flour Mill Guild has already petitioned the Government to grant an extension to the period of one year, during which wheat may be transported between interior towns

without paying likin and other taxes, which period will expire in April next if not extended. The Guild has also prayed for exemption from payment of the export-permit fee.

(12) How much wheat is required as raw material by these mills for the production of their flour every day?

14,000 *shih* of wheat is required daily by the Shanghai mills alone.

(13) Where do they obtain their supply of wheat; name the principal places?

Our reply to questions (1) and (2) may apply here too. Principally, the supply comes from Wusieh and Hankow.

(14) Prior to the wheat harvest of this year, will the mills have sufficient material to last their operations, or are they immune from the risk of a sudden rise in the price of wheat? If not, can they suggest any means of relief?

Most of the mills secure their wheat and other materials from time to time, making but scanty provision for the future. Consequently, they will be dreadfully short of wheat if calculated to the time of the next harvest. This will also explain why the price of wheat soared so rapidly recently on the report that the Entente countries will have to be helped with our foodstuffs. That has been the reason why we have appealed to the Government to exempt wheat as is mentioned in our reply to questions (6) and (7).

Corruption in Japanese Business Circles

UP until a week or two ago the Japanese press was forbidden either to mention any of the happenings which had been occurring in connection with the Yawata Iron Works scandal, or to comment on same. The official ban on publicity has lately been removed and the Japanese press is now making up for lost time, as may be seen from the following comments. Of the more than one hundred persons who have been arrested forty-seven are still in prison, the others having been released on bail.

The Tokio *Jiji* reports that as a result of the publication of the news of the great scandal in Kyushu, a chaotic state of affairs is revealed in the Government Iron Foundry and the Kyushu Board of Control of the Imperial Railways. The lower employees, it is said, treat their superiors with disrespect, calling them names to their faces. Orders are not obeyed, and the lower class employees threaten to demand higher wages. A report from the city of Fukuoka says that the investigations cannot be properly carried on by the procurators as they have suspicion of the integrity of the police authorities in that city. It is stated that as they believe the police have accepted bribes, in many cases they cannot rely upon their assistance in the inquiries and are conducting the proceedings without police assistance. There is a good deal of friction between the judicial and the executive authorities in Kyushu, the latter complaining that too much power is given to the former. Procurator Abe of Fukuoka is said to regard this as evidence of the culpability of the executive officials, and he intends to ask for still greater activities on the

"The Sign of Perfection and the High Test in Pure Food Products"

J. H. Newbauer & Co.
Wholesale Grocers
San Francisco
U. S. A.

Zylstra & Co.
Representatives
6 Kiukiang Road
Tel. Central 4739
Shanghai

Films for "New Year"

New Stock

Developing and Printing
Enlargements

Squires Bingham Co.

When you think

of

Szechwan Province

Think of

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing

04-095

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation

America's Leading Manufacturers and Distributors of

Dyes, Dyestuffs and Chemicals

Factories at Jersey City, Woodbridge, Newark and Milford, N. J., North Sydney, Nova Scotia, Boston Mass., and Chicago, Ill.

Aluminum Compounds	*Potashes*	*Direct Colors*
Ammonium Compounds	*Caustic Sodas*	*Sulphur Colors*
Barium Compounds	*Dyewoods*	*Tanning Extracts*
Calcium Compounds	*Dyewood Extracts*	*Red Oils and Fatty Acids*
Coal Tar Derivatives	*Acid Colors*	*Fish Oils*
Acids	*Basic and other Colors*	*Animal Oils*
Special Oils	*Greases*	*Vegetable Oils*

EXCLUSIVE BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS

Chinese-American Company

2A KIUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Hankow Peking

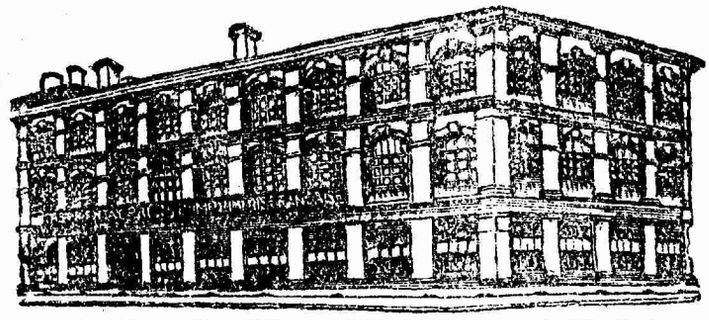
THE **ORIENTAL PRESS**

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

Visiting Cards: From Type, Copper Plates, Litho Stone or Steel Dies—Menu or Dinner Cards in Any Style Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Chit Books, Receipt and Order Books—Envelopes, Bags, Paper Boxes.

Chinese and English Newspaper Advertising supplied for business houses, for Newspapers in all parts of China or the Far East. We will translate your copy, place contracts with Chinese papers, see that insertions are made and at less cost than you can place them yourself.

Correspondence Solicited or Representative will call on request.

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Are you earning less than :: $3,000.00 yearly? ::

If you are,—you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages,—when it's so easy to get into a Man's Job and earn a Man's salary?

Be an Engineer!

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Dept. 22, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

part of Procurator General Hiranuma in Tokio, Osaka, and in fact throughout the country. Another result of the revelation is that business men are avoiding the society of officials as much as possible for fear of being suspected of irregular dealings. This makes it very difficult to carry on necessary business. The report is furnished by the special correspondent of the *Jiji* at Fukuoka.

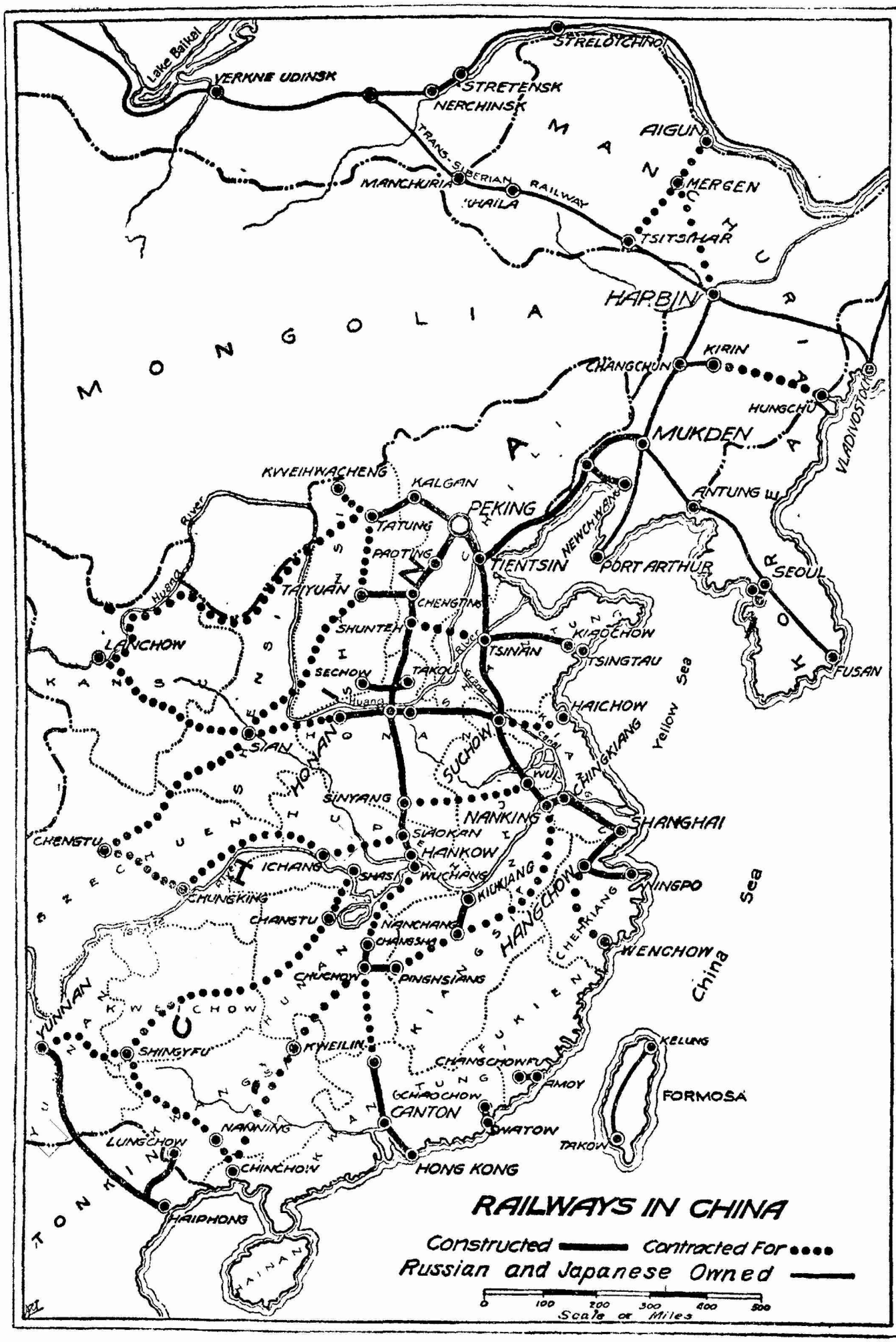
The moral drawn by the Osaka *Asahi* from the Kyushu scandals is that almighty officialdom has tumbled down. In the days when force was the ruler of society it was possible for officials to maintain their dignity as superior beings, but now it can no longer be done. The Osaka *Asahi* notes that the stern instructions of Count Terauchi about frugality and providence have not been very much respected by the people, and while Count Terauchi is living in a dream of almighty officialdom, here is this great scandal in Kyushu. Of those who bribe and those who are bribed, the *Asahi* thinks that the latter are more to be blamed. It is natural, says the Osaka paper, for men who are always occupied in making money to become a little unscrupulous as to the means, but in the case of Government officials, they should be above suspicion, thinks the *Asahi*. It will not be much use for Count Terauchi to claim that the prosecution was conducted under his Government if it were not conducted at the instance of his government. The *Asahi* thinks that the excited explanations of Baron Goto in the House of Representatives the other day were unlike those of Lloyd George, in not dispelling all doubts. The writer then begins to attack all kinds of corruption, including the bribery of Diet members by officials or by voters. He states that members of the Diet who had been implicated in the sugar scandals are being protected under the wing of the Terauchi ministry. What about international bribery? Germany is now being tried in the great trial. Will the deeds of the Terauchi ministry in China be allowed to go unchallenged? What is the true inner self of the Taihei Gumi? If Count Terauchi, concludes the *Asahi*, wishes to claim that he is responsible for the present prosecutions, then he should give instructions for other prosecutions against different parties. At any rate the doctrine of the infallibility of officialdom has been tumbled down.

The Osaka *Mainichi* compares the Kyushu scandals with other famous cases, such as the Sugar Company scandal, the Siemens' scandal, the bribery of Diet Members, by which Viscount Oura and Mr. Hayashida were ostracised from society, the Hongwanji incident and the case of Viscount Watanabe and the detached palace. But the present case, by the number of the arrests and the number of suicides, may rank as the biggest affair of the kind in the history of Japan. The *Mainichi* says that it may be suspected that Japan has been filled with corruption from olden times when one sees so many cases of this kind. The morals of the Japanese and Bushido may be regarded as stained. As Japanese, says the *Mainichi*, we feel the sweat dripping down our back. The *Mainichi*, however, plucks up heart, when it reflects that such scandals are not peculiar to Japan. Other countries have the same thing, for instance America, China and Turkey. Such corrupt elements should be removed from the body politic in order that the nation's healthy growth be not impaired. The editor hopes that in this case the procurators will not net the small fish, letting the bigger ones escape. He also puts some of the blame on habits of extravagance and luxury, and cites Baron Goto. Not all people, he says, are so favored by the creator as the Home Minister. But the people look with suspicion on those military bureaucrats who acquire such wealth. All those narikin and merchants who cater to the needs of the government may not have earned all their fortunes by mere luck. The *Mainichi* demands that the prosecutions be carried right out to the end, and hopes that henceforth the Government will do more to encourage private enterprises which would be free from the evils of corruption.

Referring to the scandal, Doctor Nitobe of the Imperial University, says that he is surprised at the extensive nature of the scandal just published and that it may be taken as proof of a weakening of morality among the Japanese. "Of course there are instances of corruption in Europe and America, but in these countries questionable practices are almost entirely confined to politicians and corruption is not prevalent among officials and educationists to such an extent as seems to be obtaining in this country.

"Where is the cause for this deplorable phenomenon to be sought?" Doctor Nitobe asks. "There is no doubt that the rise in the cost of living brought about by the war, as well as the pernicious effects engendered by the senseless extravagances of the narikin, will have to answer for the weakening of morality among the people to a certain extent, but a more potent factor must be sought elsewhere.

"In my opinion," continues Dr. Nitobe, "there seems to be something radically wrong in the educational system of the nation. This conclusion will force itself on any thinker, since all of the men involved in the Yawata scandal are those who have received modern education. In this connection an interesting incident may be related. Some years ago a Professor in the First High School addressed queries to elementary school children throughout the country as to the best and worst things in the world. The answers received



This map is reproduced from *Asia Magazine*

04-098

China Has 6,467 Miles of Railway Lines and Needs 50,000 Miles More.

China, including Mongolia, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet, has a territory of approximately four million square miles, or about a million more square miles than the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Island Possessions. Inside the boundaries of China live approximately four hundred million people, or about four times the population of America. America has about 300,000 miles of railroad, or about 26.41 miles for each ten thousand of population. China has 6,467 miles of railway, or about three thousand miles less than the United States had in 1850. The present means of transportation in China outside of the comparatively few miles of railways, is by canal, coastwise and river steamer, camel caravans, and the labor of human beings. The cost of transporting merchandise in China is about ten cents (Gold) per ton mile, while the cost of transporting merchandise in America under modern railroad conditions is about $.0069 cents per ton mile.

There are immense provinces in China as yet untouched by modern methods of transportation. These provinces are the most fertile in the world from the standpoint of agricultural production and they contain mineral products of untold wealth and quantity. In spite of this wealth, the population of these provinces is scarcely ever above the hunger line, because of the impossibility of transporting merchandise to the markets of the world. Coal at many of the native mines in China may be purchased for fifty cents a ton, while a few hundred miles away people freeze to death every winter because they can not afford to pay from $25 to $40 a ton for coal, the high cost all being caused by the difficulties of transportation. The average daily wage in the interior of China is about ten cents a day. This is caused by the fact that China's great wealth of labor, owing to the impossibility of transporting the products of this labor to other markets, fairly eats itself up.

China's greatest material need is modern means of transportation. Railway engineers have estimated that 50,000 miles of railways may be built and profitably operated in China in the next few years. The cost of constructing railroads in China is slightly lower than the cost of construction in other parts of the world owing to the unlimited supply of human labor in China. It has been estimated that $125,000 (Chinese currency) a mile is a liberal figure for railroad construction in China, and this includes the purchase of land and the unusual amount of bridge building that China's numerous streams and canals necessitate.

China's 6,467 miles of railways are in most cases profitably and efficiently operated, when it is considered that China has known modern railroad operation not longer than a quarter of a century. The directors and managers of the Chinese Government railroads are foreign educated and in general understand their business. Chinese railway trains of course do not compare in comforts to the elegantly fitted trans-continental trains of America or Europe, but they do compare favorably with railway equipment in America and Europe of a few years ago. The roadbeds of the railways of China in general are of better construction than the average roadbeds of many American roads.

American capital and engineering enterprise with its railway systems now practically completed, and under government control and operation, will in the next few years turn to other fields to develop. China offers the best possible field for foreign enterprise in railway construction. The labor is here in unlimited quantities and the materials of iron, steel and coal, but await the coming of capital and transportation for development. This is as true of electrically-operated roads, as it is true of steam-operated roads.

America and Europe for dozens of years have spent millions in treasure in China in missionary, educational and philanthropic work. Of what value is this work of education, when there is no means of applying the educated product? China can not develop unless she is given means for development. The internal political troubles of China can largely be traced back to lack of understanding on the part of the various sections of the country with one another and with the outside world. This is due to lack of internal transportation and communication. There is room in China for the greatest measure of development on the part of every foreign nation. China welcomes foreign capital and enterprise in every field of endeavor, but her greatest present need is more railroads.

"TASCO"

"Pacific"
SANITARY
Products

The use of sanitary plumbing is rapidly growing in Shanghai and we are glad to be so closely associated with that growth.
The great use of PACIFIC SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY PRODUCTS in the Orient is due to the high quality of the product.
PACIFIC bathtubs, lavatories and toilets have three coats of enamel backed on an iron base that is selected and tested as the metals of an automobile.
It is well-known in the United States that the minerals entering into PACIFIC WARE enamel are the best obtainable.
Every architect in Shanghai knows these facts. Ask him to specify PACIFIC products.

AMERICAN SALES CORPORATION
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.
North China Ins. Bldg.—Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads Telephone No. 1437.
G. S. MORSE—General Manager.

Page & Jones
Ship brokers and
Steamship Agents
Mobile Ala., U.S.A.
Cable Address "Pajones, Mobile,"
All Leading Codes Used

were of a surprisingly uniform character. They all said that loyalty and filial piety were the most worthy motives in the world and what was opposed to these ideas the worst. There was not a single answer which laid the first importance to such a virtue, say honesty. These answers from the rising generation of Japan may be taken as an unmistakable index that shows were the flaw in the moral get up of the nation lies.

Expansion of American Banking

In view of the enormous expansion of the American banking system within the past few years it is always of interest to make comparisons between the relative importance of American and British banks in the realms of world finance. As is well known, the most important American banking institution is the National City Bank of New York, which now enjoys the distinction of being in many important particulars the leading banking institution in the world. The report of its condition made on December 31, 1917, shows resources amounting to $812,681,614. In Great Britain the leading bank is the London City & Midland Bank, and it is as far ahead of its nearest British competitors as the National City Bank is beyond other banks in America. Although the Midland Bank of England is not nearly so heavily capitalized as the National City Bank, the amount of money left with it for deposit by customers is considerably greater than in the case of the latter. Those of the Threadneedle-street concern aggregated $1,005,994,265; those of the National City Bank totalling $705,018,200. The London banks, owing to the great number of branches maintained by them throughout the United Kingdom, cover a wider field in their operations than those of America where localization is the rule. The deposits in the National City Bank of New York in 1913 were $5,953,461,551, this being more than double what they were in 1900. By 1916 the deposits of the National City Bank had risen to $8,143,048,000. Not very long ago the people of Great Britain enjoyed the reputation of making better use of their banking facilities than those of any other nation, but that distinction no longer belongs to them, an assertion well established by the enormously greater volume of the clearings of American banks, which are now relatively as well as absolutely greater than those of the United Kingdom. In 1917 the London clearing-house surpassed any previous record, with a showing of £19,121,196,000, or, roughly, $95,000,000,000. In 1916 those of New York city banks aggregated $147,180,709,461, and those of the banks of the leading cities (including New York) totaled $241,407,541,000. But during the past month or so the clearings of New York city have averaged five and a half billions weekly, which would indicate that the American metropolis, under the influence of business expansion, is approaching an annual volume three times as great as that of London.

Statistics of World's Shipping Tonnage

In view of the negotiations, which have been resumed, whereby Japan is to place at the disposal of the Allies a certain amount of shipping in exchange for permits for the export of steel from America, it is interesting to note the following figures which give the deadweight of ships plying the Pacific Ocean. It will be noticed that Japan heads the list with 1,900,000 tons.

	Tons		Tons
British liners	650,000	Italian	70,000
British tramps	450,000	Portuguese	50,000
Norwegian	50,000	Russian	200,000
Dutch	275,000	So. American	200,000
United States	400,000	Chinese	35,000
French	220,000	Japanese	1,900,000

The deadweight tonnage on the Atlantic Ocean is distributed as follows:

	Tons		Tons
British liners	4,860,000	Italian	1,250,000
British tramps	8,540,000	Greek	470,000
Norwegian	1,800,000	Spanish	750,000
Swedish	860,000	Portuguese	150,000
Danish	690,000	Russian	350,000
Dutch	1,200,000	Belgian	280,000
United States	2,000,000	So. American	600,000
French	1,600,000	Japanese	100,000

According to an estimate made recently by the United States Shipping Board, the shipping facilities of the world comprise about 48,000,000 tons deadweight. This includes 31,000,000 tons of overseas ships, 6,000,000 tons of inland and Baltic ships, 6,000,000 tons of coast-wise only, and 5,000,000 tons of enemy ships.

Steel for Japan

From The New York Times

Shipyards in Japan should not continue to be idle for lack of American steel, as more than half of the vessels, in all 332,000 tons, awaiting completion are owned by the British and French Governments and were ordered for war service. The yards are well equipped, and there is an ample supply of trained workmen. Construction would not have been suspended in several yards if the material had been at hand. We can spare the steel that is needed, and 100,000 tons were offered in the negotiations which, the Japanese Government says, were interrupted. Our output of ship plates has been growing rapidly, and is now about 200,000 tons a month, with a prospect that the rate will be doubled this year.

Our government proposed to pay about $175 a ton for the 300,000 tons of ships which were to be sold in consideration of the 100,000 tons of plates released. Japan would not, it is understood, accept this price, which is what we have been paying for ships commandeered at American yards. A Japanese shipbuilder has published here a statement designed to prove that $175 is less that the cost of construction at his country's yards, even when the reduced price of the steel, $65 a ton, is taken into account, at the same time pointing out that the ships can be sold to British and other European buyers at prices ranging from $325 to $400.

Undoubtedly our government has made inquiry as to the cost of building the ships which it desires to buy, and probably it will not refuse to pay.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The s. s. *Empress of Asia* on its last trip out from Shanghai carried 1,224,000 eggs for Vancouver, and more than 300,000 for New York.

A dividend of 20 per cent, as well as a bonus of the same amount, was declared March 12 at the annual meeting of the New Engineering Co., Ld., Shanghai.

Tin plate prices in Japan have dropped somewhat of late, the ruling price last week having been about Yen 80 for the 170-lb grade. The U. S. Government has of late become more liberal in the issuing of licences for export, and prices in the Pittsburg region have eased off somewhat. A steamer which arrived in Japan recently brought 4,000 cases from America as the first instalment of the big stock covered by Japanese merchants there.

The award of the arbitrators in the famous bean dispute at Dairen, the details of which are now available, gives some idea of its importance. The Dairen Staple Produce Exchange Trust & Guaranty Company shall pay the buyers the sum of Yen 465,692.64, and to the sellers the sum of Mex. $167,461.40, and Yen 7,500. The sellers shall pay to the buyers the sum of Mex. $1,497,122.40. For the faithful discharge of the above-mentioned obligations, the Trust and Guaranty Company shall stand guarantor.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Steamers—Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia
14,000 Tons.

San Francisco-Shanghai

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
ALSO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

Modern Equipment—over-head fans, no upper berths, one and two-berth staterooms only. Safety of passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with T.K.K. and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Further information regarding freight and passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1-B NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
(PALACE HOTEL BLDG) TEL. 5056

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, Kalee, Shanghai.

The only American Hotel in China.

130 Rooms, modern equipment throughout.

French Cuisine under supervision of a foreign chef.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI
STOP AT THE
GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

The American steamer *Rosewood*, the first emergency wooden ship to arrive in the Far East, sailed from Shanghai for Marseilles March 13. A Chinese crew superseded all the foreigners which were on board, only the foreign officers remaining, this action evidently having been taken in view of the tragedy which occurred on board during the ship's stay here.

It is reported that the "Empress" boats of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, plying between Shanghai and Vancouver, are being taken off the run as fast as they arrive at Vancouver and are being transferred to the Alantic, where they will engage in the carrying of American troops to France. No announcement to this effect has, however, been made in the Far East.

The Seoul Railway office (now under the same management as the South Manchuria Railway) has recently placed orders for twenty-four locomotives valued at about G. $1,500,000. Part of these locomotives will be furnished by Baldwins' of Philadelphia, and the balance from the American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, N. Y. It is stated that the locomotives are to be delivered at the rate of three a month, beginning next November. The Seoul Railway have also placed an order for nine locomotives to be built at the South Manchuria Railway workshops at Shahokou.

At the meeting of the European Oilfields Corporation recently held in London, the chairman of this concern, which has large oil refineries at Baku, said: "I can think of only one subject for congratulation on the accounts before you, and that is that our output and our profits were no better than for the previous year. Had we, for example, in 1916 made a profit of £100,000 in place of, say, £50,000 for each of the two previous years, Russia would have wanted 90 per cent of the excess, or £45,000, and England 60 per cent, or £30,000; in other words, we should have been £25,000 worse off, in the net result, than if our profits had not increased at all, apart from the depletion of our oil deposits."

The report of earnings of Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, for the year ended December 31 last, shows net profits of $4,130,095, after deducting war taxes, &c., against $4,550,791 net profits for the year 1916. This is equivalent to an earning of $12.60 a share on the 300,000 shares of common stock outstanding, after paying full dividend on the preferred. The report shows sales for the year of $73,512,645 against $62,044,336 for the previous year, and gross profits of $5,419,688. The company pays a war tax for the year of $1,289,594, and after deducting the regular preferred and common dividends, will have a surplus of $2,205,094 for the year, against $3,150,791 in 1916.

Despite the war and submarine sinkings, the volume of British trade with China continues fairly large, as a reference to the daily returns of the Shanghai Customs shows. Last month from Great Britain, for instance, a number of vessels arrived carrying large quantities of sundry cargo, particularly textiles. Among the arrivals were the s. s. *Pembrokeshire* and the s. s. *Deucalion*, both of which carried many thousands of yards of shirtings, brocades, jeans, teacloths, sateens, cashmeres, rugs, poplins, twills, venetians, serges, vicunas, suitings, etc. These two ships also brought more than 12,000 piculs of soda-ash, and more than 6,000 piculs of laundry-soap. The imports from America are of course heavier, but they are of a different class, being mostly such articles as iron bars, wire nails, plates, electrical machinery, paper, provisions, tobacco, etc.

Japan has taken from Germany the button market in the United States, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. As lately as 1914, 70 per cent of the button imports of the United States came from Germany and Austria-Hungary, while only 6 per cent were sent us from Japan. During the past year 80 per cent of our total importation of buttons came from Japan. Japan's shipments increased from 1914 to 1917 by 656 per cent or $839,868, and reached $967,834 in 1917, out of the total receipts of $1,206,859. As European exports to America were cut off by war, the Japanese button industry rapidly expanded. The Japanese press is quoted as saying that Japan can easily turn out shell buttons but is not a good manufacturer of the horn or metal article. Buttons of fresh-water pearl shell, below 26 "lines" in size, constitute by far the larger part of the American importation, competing in the domestic market with the similar products of the Mississippi Valley. The increased importation of vegetable ivory buttons may be due to the fact that ivory nuts ordinarily are shipped as ballast and manufactured in this country, and it is said the present heavy freight rates and irregular shipments make the cost prohibitive.

The directors of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., have issued their report and statement of accounts to be presented at the 15th annual meeting of the shareholders to be held March 25. This company has had a fairly prosperous year and a dividend of 7% will be declared; $10,000 will be placed to the credit of the general reserve fund and $10,776,88 will be carried forward. Year by year the business of this company is drifting further away from it original intention of dealing in horses and carriages, mostly as a result of its rapidly increasing motorcar dealings. Touching on this point the report says: "Our business as job-masters has further decreased in proportion with the great development of motor traction. Our Department for Hire of Carriages by the day or by the hour was closed up on April 1, 1917. The carriages, harness and uniforms have been kept in good order and the expense in connection herewith has been debted to the Working Account, which has also paid for the loss incurred by the disposal of carriages and harness, which had become superfluous owing to the closing of the Department for Day Hires." It is interesting to note in this connection that this company, which is incorporated under British law, specializes principally in American motorcars and accessories.

If you have friends or relatives living in Europe or America, send them a subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW.

It will be Appreciated!

The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 8th.	Last Quotation, Fri. March 15th.	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Java	8.70	8.50	8.50	8.50	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

H. and S. Bank	575	585	585	585
Langkat	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Ewa Cotton (ord)	170	174	175	172.50
International (ord)	98	100	100	100
Kung Yik	15.50	15.75	15.75	15.35
Shanghai Cotton	133.50	136.50	136.50	134
Oriental Cotton	43.50	43.00	43.00	43.00
Culty's Dairy	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Telephone	77.00	78.00	78.00	77.00
New Eng & S. B. wks	18.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Shanghai Dock	87.00	94.00	94.00	90.00
Shanghai Land	70.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
Far Easten Ins.	20.50	21.00	21.00	21.00

Exchange

Bar Silver	42½		4/3	4/2⅞
T. T. on London	4/3½	4/3½	4/3½	4/5½
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	94.75	94.79	94.79	94.56
Mexican	72.1	72.37	72.4	72.12
Native Int.	02	02	03	02

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/5¼	2/5½
Forward	2/6¼	2/6¼
Tendency	Very Quiet	Steady

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	March 10th	397

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends

Share	Period	Dividend
Langkat	March 19 to March 26	—
Ayer Tawah	,, 26 — April 4	Tls. 3.50

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange

Best Recent Fiction in New Standard Series

Do you know the WAYFARERS' LIBRARY? It supplements the Everyman's Library of standard works with recent fiction and literature. Sold at the same price as Everyman's Library.

ROMANCE & ADVENTURE: H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Joseph Conrad, S. R. Crockett, and so forth.

SOCIAL & DOMESTIC FICTION: Israel Zangwill, Horace Walpole, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Sidgwick, H. A. Vachell, and so forth.

HISTORICAL FICTION: Stanley Weyman, Henryik Sienkiewicz, Alphonse Daudet, and so forth.

HUMOUR: Mark Twain, Frank Stockton, and others.

BELLES-LETTRES, HISTORY, &c.: G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, and so forth.

TRAVEL & THE OPEN AIR &c.: Richard Goeffreys, George Goodchild, and so forth.

WAYFARERS' and EVERYMAN'S are MINDS to the men who will investigate.

75 cents per volume

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

30 North Szechuen Road 28 Nanking Road

President Wilson's Policy

Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace, by George D. Herron. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. U. S. $1.25.

THE author of this work is one of those Americans who spends most of his time in Europe. He is a product of the Western part of America and was at one time a Congregational minister, and later on Professor of Applied Christianity in a college at Grinnell, Iowa. But, owing to the fact that he had adopted rather radical views on the subject of Christianity, he resigned his professorship when opposition by the trustees of the college to his teachings manifested itself. Having had, according to his ideas, the misfortune to be married to a woman who was entirely uninterested in educational or idealistic subjects —and least of all in the principles of Socialism to which Professor Herron was daily becoming a firmer adherent —and having, from his point of view, the good fortune to meet a woman who saw eye to eye with him, he, in order to justify his proceedings to loosen the bonds which tied him to the first-mentioned woman, adopted rather "loose" ideas on the subject of the marriage tie.

Professor Herron's writings are full of allusions to the Christian teaching, but whether or not the Christian world accepts his teaching as truly interpreting the teachings of the Man of Galilee is not the subject which is now going to be discussed. The fact remains that Professor Herron, by reason of the circumstance that he, rabid Socialist that he is, and despite his many

years residence abroad, yet remaining a firmly loyal pro-Ally American citizen, is able, because of his intimate knowledge of the situation in Europe, through his writings, to wield an enormous influence for good in the Allied cause. This book is a collection of a number of articles—somewhat revised and abridged—appearing originally in various Continental newspapers, and, as is explained in the preface, were mostly intended for Continental European readers. President Wilson has found no more doughty champion anywhere than Professor Herron has proved himself, and he stoutly defends himself from any accusation that it is an inconsistency on his part that he should have, several years previously, supported an American anti-militarist propaganda while he now firmly supports the cause of the Allies. But Professor Herron says he has not changed his mind and that he is not less, but more, anti-militarist than he was before Germany essentially challenged "the Christ of the Apocalypse, and the ongoing issues of the French Revolution, to a mortal and mayhap final combat." He maintains that this in nowise contradicts his position as a pro-Ally and as a profound enthusiast regarding America's participation in the war. He says he was then writing against a pernicious propaganda to make America a military nation—shaping herself upon the European pattern instead of creating for and of herself a pattern wholly new; that the propaganda had begun long before the world-war, and had no logical relation thereto, and there was then no prospect that America would join the Allies in the defence of the human against the German. There was, however, he felt, the possibility of America's entrance upon a career of imperialistic expansion; such was "the clamorous program of certain politicians, supported by powerful capitalist overlords, seeking an ultimate subjection of the world's markets to their international banks." Mexico and China were the first objectives of this program, carrying with it, also, the early domination of North and South America. It was to this that Professor Herron says he was opposed; he did not wish to see his country become a second Rome, according to the prophecy of Guglielmo Ferrero and the much earlier De Tocqueville.

Professor Herron writes: "President Wilson—who is to-day the world's greatest pacifist—was steadfastly opposed to this militarist program from the first, as he is steadfastly opposed to it now. Eminent educators of America were and still are opposed to it—even while fervently supporting the participation of America in the war between Germanism and the spiritual being of humanity. Nor has there been any conversion in my position as regards the particular war in which the world is now engaged. From its beginning, till now, I have been both pro-Ally and pacifist. *It is precisely because I am a pacifist that I am profoundly pro-Ally.* He is the true pacifist, I believe, who now identifies himself with the men and the nations that lay the axe at the Prussian root of the world's present overwhelming evil. And this I have believed and avowed from the first—from this position I have never deviated. I did not become pro-Ally on coming to French Switzerland, as the critics declare. Eight years ago, I wrote a long paper, published in England and America, and afterward translated into French and German, urging the German peril upon the attention of international socialists. *I declared, then, that Prussian Germany did not belong to the category of civilized nations, but stood for a militarist and military barbarism which would overwhelm Europe, and afterwards America, if the nations did not unite to compel Germany's disarmament.* Surely,—and alas!—has Germany fulfilled my prophecy. . . . It is true, as the Socialist pacifists contend, and as I have just now admitted, that powerful capitalists did plan, in the past, the conversion of America into a military nation; but the capitalists have not accomplished their purpose by the present action of America. On the contrary, America has taken the course that involves—doubt it not—the ultimate doom of the system by which the capitalist becomes. It is for this reason that some of the most powerful financiers did their utmost to bring about a premature peace, and to prevent American cooperation with the Allies. For this reason, also, some of them even now secretly support the pseudo-pacifism that is everywhere working for Germany—working to compose a peace that shall leave her relatively as powerful as she was before the war."

G. W. M.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss F. Beard, Peking; Miss M. Bain, Peking; N. L. Wuinneer, Peking; Mrs. Rarlton; Miss Rarlton; A. J. Griffin; R. S. Anderson, Nanking; H. W. Claire, New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Gardner, San Francisco; A. M. Pavitt, Dairen; T. J. Whitaker; W. E. Jeffreys; A. G. Defries, Tsingtao; C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; H. A. Irwin, New York; L. B. Ault, Cincinnati; F. D. McCullough, Seattle; C. R. Faymouville; G. M. Maecohn, Hongkong; D. M. Table, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Herold, Sacramento; Miss E. Sosse, San Francisco; Madame Berauger, Bankok; Mr. and Mrs. Ingarawe, Bankok; M. A. Toplet, San Francisco; S. A. Kamoto; Matsu; T. A. Beall, Wenchow; A. Hackzch, Vladivostok; Mrs. S. Tetzner, Vladivostock; A. H. Beetham, Pengpu; J. P. Babcock; Mr. and Mrs. H. Emerson, Tientsin; P. Kuriyama, Japan; T. W. T. Tucky, Pukow; S. Bagger; M. Black.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Miss L. H. Smith, Chefoo; Miss F. Smith, Chefoo; J. J. Kins, Shanghai; R. A. Tata, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; W. C. Kewart, Weihaiwee; Yaodeskcy, Kobe; Howard, Tientsin; Vera Kaitassva; D. C. Edmondston, Harbin; J. Boss; W. Marchall; La Fountain, Hongkong; A. R. Spices; P. P. Mircoch, Kobe; Berthier, Hongkong; Dr. Rosenbaum, New York; G. S. De Narort; Mr. and Mrs. Noblet, E. Benaune, Hangchow. Mrs. W. F. Collins, Shanghai; Mrs. de Fonblangre.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: N. Sergeeff, Hankow; L. C. Berthier, Hankow; H. W. Johnson, Kobe; A. Pollmann, South Africa; Mr. and Mrs. D. Santry, South Africa; C. Gimble Peking; F. Hohnke, Tsingtao; J. Rosenthal, Harbin; C. R. Hansen, Tsingtao, F. Strahan, Ireland; Mrs. J. Chord, England; D. C. Shearer; Russia, Vladivostock; Samorayeft, Vladivostock; L. J. Magner, Hankow; M. P. Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Arnolt; J. A. Nour; Mrs. L. Hansen & child, Woosung; R. van den Berg, Nanking.

Do Business by Mail

It's profitable, with accurate lists of prospects. Our catalogue contains vital information on Mail Advertising. Also prices and quantity on 6,000 national mailing lists, 99% guaranteed. Such as:

War Material Mfrs.	Wealthy Men
Cheese Box Mfrs.	Farmers
Tin Can Mfrs.	Axle Grease Mfrs.
Druggists	Railroad Employees
Auto Owners	Contractors, Etc., Etc.

Write for this valuable reference book; also prices and samples of fac-simile letters.

Have us write or revise your Sales Letters.

Ross Gould, 1039 Olive St. St Louis, U.S.A.

Ross-Gould Mailing Lists St. Louis